FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 237

9 December 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Reportage on House Vote on MX Funding Bill AA 1
'Painful Defeat' AA 1
[Kurdyumov in PRAVDA 9 Dec]
Reagan Looking Ahead [Mikheyev] AA 1
Congressmen's Opposition AA 2
Reagan's Reaction [Bogachev] AA 3
Signals 'Difficult Relations' AA 3
MX Missile Deployment, NATO Arms Plans Decried AA 4
[Zolkver]
Zamyatin Stresses Need To End Arms Race AA 5
B-52 'Combat Alert,' Future Plans Cited AA 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Comparison of 4 Dec 'Studio 9' on World Issues CC 1
NATO Foreign Ministers Council Opens in Brussels CC 1
[Balebanov]
Comparison of Drobkov on War 'Escalation' CC 2
Comparison of PRAVDA 1 Dec Editorial on Detente CC 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Record Peacetime U.S. Defense Budget Reported A 1
Weinberger Speech to Armed Services Committee A 1
Formation of New U.S. Military Command Viewed A 1
[Yegorov]
U.S. Economic Policies, Unemployment Assessed A 2
IZVESTIYA's Sturua [1 Dec] A 2
Reaganomics Dismissed [Goncharov in PRAVDA 22 Nov] A 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Soviet-Japanese Forum on Peace in Asia Ends C 1
CPSU Delegation Leaves for Japan 26 Nov C 1
[PRAVDA 27 Nov]
S. Korean Military Spending, U.S. Aid Condemned C 1

SOUTH ASIA

U.S., USSR Chemical Weapons Used in DRA [Serov] D 1
Matyash Comments on Afghan Settlement Issues D 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Dec]
Special Significance of USSR-DRA Treaty Noted D 3
Krichevskiy Commentary D 3
Soviet Aid to DRA D 3
Briefs: Afghan Students in Tashkent D 4

EASTERN EUROPE

PAP Reports Regulations After Martial Law F 1
Sejm Session Examines Economy, 'Labor Discipline' F 1
[PRAVDA 5 Dec]
USSR-CSSR Trade Protocol Signed in Moscow F 2
[Agafonov in IZVESTIYA 3 Dec]

WESTERN EUROPE

Visit of Finnish President Koivisto Continues G 1
Tikhonov, Koivisto Toasts G 1
Tikhonov Speech G 1
Koivisto Speech G 4
Tikhonov Sees Off Koivisto G 5
Koivisto Returns Home G 5
Tikhonov Arrives in Finland for Talks 9 Dec G 6
Ceremony at Airport [Helsinki] G 6
Koivisto Luncheon Speech [Helsinki] G 6
Kuznetsov Presents Award to Finnish Ambassador G 7
[PRAVDA 3 Dec]
CEMA-Finland Cooperation Session Begins G 7
U.S. Economic Pressure on Europe Described G 7
[Ablamov]
U.S. 'Pressure' on Belgium on Missiles Fails G 8
CPSU Delegation Holds Talks With PCF in France G 9
IZVESTIYA on U.S.-French Contradictions G 9
[Krivopalov in IZVESTIYA 3 Dec]
Delegation Discusses Law With Greek Counterparts G 9

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

King Husayn Sends Message to Andropov H 1
PRAVDA Scores Inquiry Into Beirut Killings H 1
[Glukhov in PRAVDA 3 Dec]
Moscow Persian Calls for End of Iran-Iraq War H 3
Soviet Training of Iran's National Cadre H 4
CPSU, Supreme Soviet Cable to PDRY Leader H 5
[PRAVDA 3 Dec]
Grekov-Led Delegation Returns From PDRY H 5
[PRAVDA 3 Dec]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Press Conference Held on African Issues J 1
RSA Invades Lesotho in Pursuit of 'Terrorists' J 1
History of NRM, RSA Role Highlighted J 1
[Pilyatskin in IZVESTIYA 23 Nov]
IZVESTIYA Marks Angolan Anniversary J 3
[Nikonov in IZVESTIYA 11 Nov]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Ustinov Greets Castro on Cuban Armed Forces Day K 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Dec]
Commentary on Reagan's Latin America Tour K 1
Levchenko Commentary K 1
No Major Initiatives [Tuchnin in IZVESTIYA 3 Dec] K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUPREME SOVIET

Further on Speeches at Supreme Soviet Session P 1
Heavy Industry Minister [IZVESTIYA 25 Nov] P 1
Construction, Railroad Problems [IZVESTIYA 25 Nov] P 2
Ryazan Deputy [IZVESTIYA 26 Nov] P 3
Brest Deputy on Border Law [IZVESTIYA 26 Nov] P 4
Aksenov Speech [SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 25 Nov] P 5
Estonian Deputy [SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 25 Nov] P 8
Georgian Deputy [ZARYA VOSTOKA 25 Nov] P 9
Georgian Deputy on Housing [ZARYA VOSTOKA 26 Nov] P 10

'Irrational' Planning [IZVESTIYA 26 Nov] P 10
Ukraine's Solugub [IZVESTIYA 25 Nov] P 11
Energy, Pollution Problems [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 25 Nov] P 12
Kirovabad Plant's Problems [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 25 Nov] P 13
Ekibastuz, Fertilizer Problems P 13
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 25 Nov]

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Editorial on Working for People's Good R 1
[30 Nov]
IZVESTIYA on Role of Local Soviets, Ispolkoms R 2
[19 Nov]
Gromyko Talks to Foreign Ministry Party Activists R 3
Lithuanian Party Plenum Held, Official Elected R 3
New Supreme Soviet Officials in Lithuania R 4
Solomentsev Addresses RSFSR Council of Ministers R 4
RSFSR Ministry, TU Labor Law Violations Examined R 4
[TRUD 1 Dec]
PRAVDA Reports Kazakh Central Committee Plenum R 5
[Petrushov, Kasenov, 1 Dec]
Moscow Theaters Show Brezhnev Documentaries R 8
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 23 Nov]
Chernenko, Ponomarev, Zimyanin at Science Event R 8
Grishin Attends Meetings, Receives Groups R 8
Meeting With Belorussians R 8
Moscow Gorkom Conference R 8
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 11 Nov]
Motor Works Meeting R 9
Kazakh SSR Delegation R 10
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 26 Nov]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Salyut-7 Cosmonauts To Return to Earth 10 Dec U 1
Briefs: Book On Space Flights U 1

REPORTAGE ON HOUSE VOTE ON MX FUNDING BILL

'Painful Defeat'

LD090525 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0445 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec (TASS) -- American observers consider practically unanimously that the result of the voting in the U.S. House of Representatives was a vote of no confidence in the White House, the first painful defeat for the administration on a major question of military policy, PRAVDA's Washington correspondent Nikolay Kurdyumov writes in the paper today.

In the words of NEW YORK TIMES observer S. Roberts, notes the dispatch, the decision of the House of Representatives to refuse the administration appropriations for the production of MX missiles in fiscal 1983 reflects the "widespread conviction on Capitol Hill that the program advanced by President Reagan to build up the military arsenal has gone too far."

As the PRAVDA correspondent goes on to say, the fact that 50 Republicans in the House joined with 195 Democrats in the voting indicates unambiguously, in the opinion of observers, that the 5-year program proposed by President Reagan for an unprecedented buildup of the U.S. military arsenal costing $1.6 trillion has, in recent months, been drawing growing criticism not only from Democrats but from a considerable number of Republicans.

Reagan Looking Ahead

LD090402 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1925 GMT 8 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Excerpt] The White House's plans to destroy the strategic balance which exists between the USSR and the United States is arousing disquiet not only throughout the world but also in the United States itself. These plans have shown the United States' responsibility for the military escalation in the world. They have shown it once again.

The recent decision by the White House to deploy MX missiles undermines Soviet-U.S. understandings which oblige both sides to curb the strategic arms race. Alarmed by the broad protests in the United States against the dangerous plans to deploy MX missiles and the positive reaction to the USSR defense minister's answers, official Washington has attempted to justify the actions of the Reagan administration. They do not even stop short of crude lying. Thus, a State Department representative went as far as to depict the deployment of the MX missiles as virtually a step in harmony with the existing structure of arms control which even, allegedly, demonstrates U.S. restraint.

As has already been reported, today the U.S. House of Representatives rejected the allocations requested by the Reagan administration for the start of the production of the latest MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. By a majority of 69 votes -- 245 for, 176 against -- it adopted an amendment to the bill on U.S. military spending for fiscal 1983. This amendment calls for the removal from the Pentagon's budget of $988 million allocated for the creation of the first five MX missiles. The program calls for the deployment of 100 MX missiles.

The outcome of the voting in the House of Representatives reflects the widespread dissatisfaction and alarm in the United States at this militarist course by official Washington.

The majority of congressmen thus condemned the MX program precisely as an attempt to destroy the existing approximate strategic equality and to achieve unilateral military advantages over the USSR.

After the voting the White House published a statement from Reagan, which was expressed in an irritated tone, and in which Reagan called the House of Representative's decision a tragic mistake and stressed his resolve to continue to seek the implementation of the administration's plans. He intends to pursue this aim during the upcoming Senate vote on the question of MX missiles.

It is also necessary, comrades, to point out the fact that today's decision by the House of Representatives only concerns an amendment to the bill on military allocations and not the bill itself, which has not yet been voted on. This calls for the allocation of $1.7 billion on research and development for MX missiles and $715 million to develop the systems for basing them.

The Reagan administration is seriously alarmed by the scale of the antiwar movement. Now it is mobilizing the most frantic reaction in the struggle against it.

Congressmen's Opposition

LD081736 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 8 TASS -- The program of deployment of the inter-continental ballistic missile MX, proposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, is being criticised at the U.S. Congress.

The United States does not need at all the new program of developing first strike weapons that can only heighten the threat of a nuclear war, said Member of the House of Representatives Thomas Downey, Democrat from the state of New York. What we actually need is the continuation of the process of negotiations with the Soviet Union with the aim of reduction of nuclear armaments.

The MX program, said Congressman Jim Leach (Republican from the state of Iowa), is contrary to common sense. Seeking its approval, President Reagan actually advocates gross violation of the provisions of the SALT-1 and SALT-2 treaties. Realisation of MX missile plans, he stressed will irreparably worsen the climate in the sphere of control over armaments.

Member of the House of Representatives Edward Markey, Democrat from the state of Massachusetts, described the plan of deployment of MX missiles as direct violation of the Soviet-American SALT-2 treaty and also other bilateral agreements between the USSR and the United States. He noted that realisation of those plans will require huge expenses, but will not strengthen security of the United States.

Congressman Ronald Dellums (Democrat from the state of California) said he was now convinced more than ever before that the Americans want to liquidate the danger of nuclear conflagration. The course of the Reagan administration in foreign and home policy is marked with militarism and is accompanied by a reduction of vital programs which millions of Americans need. If U.S. military expenditures grow at the present rate, then by the end of the decade the United States will spend every year almost half a trillion dollars for the arms race. Ronald Dellums called upon the White House to give up its dangerous and reckless course and to pay the closest attention to the vital problems of the Americans.

Reagan's Reaction

LD081714 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

It was with great irritation that President Reagan of the United States reacted to the refusal of the House of Representatives of the American Congress to allocate 998 million dollars already during the current fiscal year for the production of the first five MX intercontinental ballistic missiles.

In a special statement published by the White House on Tuesday Reagan called the outcome of the vote on the MX missiles as a big mistake and even likened the majority of members of the House of Representatives to lunatics.

When comparing the President's December 6 letter to the American Congress with his statement after the vote on December 7 one should note that the latter already omits the demands for the "restoration" of the supposedly violated strategic balance with the Soviet Union.

It does not follow from this, however, that the President has at long last decided to give up his absurd contention about the Soviet Union's superiority virtually in every type of military might.

It is seen from the contents of the President's December 7 statement that he does not want to understand that by voting against the allocations for the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles the House of Representatives had actually expressed its refusal to accept the present administration's thesis about the alleged tilting of the approximate balance of strategic forces in favour of the Soviet Union in recent years.

The balance between the USSR and the USA in the field of strategic armaments was thoroughly checked as a result of almost seven-year-long talks on the drafting of the SALT-2 treaty and confirmed by the heads of states when they signed it in 1979. Nothing new, nothing unexpected has happened since then with the balance of forces of the two sides and could not have happened for that matter.

It appears that even many members of the Republican Party the congressmen who voted against the allocations for the MX find it improper to parrot Reagan's tall tales about "Soviet military superiority."

During the November 2 referendum on the question of freezing nuclear arms the vast majority of Americans unambiguously declared against the present administration's policy of the runaway arms race. And the legislators in Washington cannot help taking into account these sentiments.

Signals 'Difficult Relations'

LL082018 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has rejected the Reagan administration's request for funds to begin producing the latest intercontinental ballistic nuclear missiles: the MX. It adopted by a majority vote an amendment to the draft law on U.S. military expenditures for 1983. This amendment envisages the withdrawal of $998 million from the Pentagon's budget which had been allocated for the creation of the first five such missiles.

The program provides for the deployment of 100 MX missiles, which are first-strike weapons. The ASSOCIATED PRESS evaluates the results of the voting as a personal defeat for President Reagan, who headed the campaign for the retention of the allocations for the production of the missiles. After the voting, the White House published a statement issued by Reagan. Composed in an irritated tone, the statement stressed his resolve to continue to strive persistently for the implementation of the administration's plans.

According to the American television networks ABC and NBC, the decision of the House of Representatives to reject the administration's demands for funds to deploy the MX missiles is an extremely serious defeat for President Reagan. NBC said in part that the outcome of the voting should be seen as the beginning of serious complications for the entire military program of the present administration. A network commentator stressed: The decision by the House of Representatives on the MX is the beginning of very difficult relations between Congress and the White House.

MX MISSILE DEPLOYMENT, NATO ARMS PLANS DECRIED

LD090016 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] As the practice goes, the NATO leadership meets shortly before a new year to map out the organization's future policy. This time not only next year's prospects but prospects of a far distant future are under discussion. It is evident that the NATO leadership still orients itself to the policy of confrontation. The sights have been set in Brussels, therefore, on the need to speed up military preparations.

The American Administration has already announced its program providing for the deployment of new strategic missiles of the MX type. Preparations are underway at the same time for the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The NATO leadership has also approved a comprehensive program for the buildup of conventional weapons and the production of new kinds of tanks, aircrafts and ships.

NATO leaders claim that this new round of the arms race is necessary because the NATO countries are lagging behind in the military respect, and therefore need to counterarm themselves. These claims, however, are put forward with the only purpose of misleading the world public. In his recently published interview, Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov refutes these claims and shows that there's an approximate parity both in the nuclear and conventional arms between the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries.

Incidentally, the former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has also found it necessary to disclaim in public the assertions that NATO is behind the Warsaw Treaty Organization in terms of arms. This cultivation of the military inferiority complex, said Helmut Schmidt, is plain ridiculous. I would add that this is not only ridiculous but very dangerous. The pretext of counterarming is now used to upset the existing balance of strategic arms and to win military superiority. Even the former head [as heard] of the American Central Intelligence Agency Herbert Scoville describes the MX missiles as first strike weapons. The supreme commander of the NATO allied forces, Bernard Rogers, calls for penetrating deeper into the structure of the Warsaw Treaty armed force.

These plans, I say, though dangerous, are absolutely prospectless. Nothing will come out of the hopes to secure military superiority. As Marshal Ustinov said, if the present American Administration decides to defy common sense and the wills of the people and deploys the MX missiles, the Soviet Union shall produce and deploy a counter intercontinental missiles of the same class and of characteristics not inferior to MX missiles.

Aggressive intentions of the United States and NATO compel the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to maintain their defenses at a necesssary level. But still the Soviet Union is against any military rivalry; it calls on the other side to give up the new round of the arms race and get down finally to reducing and limiting weapons.

ZAMYATIN STRESSES NEED TO END ARMS RACE

LD062044 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- "The main thing in the present troubled international situation is to end the arms race, above all nuclear arms race, to embark upon real reduction of armaments, upon disarmament," Leonid Zamyatin, chairman of the USSR-FRG Society, said today addressing a meeting in Moscow devoted to the tenth anniversary of the society. The Soviet Union took in this direction many steps which met with a favourable response in many countries, he went on. The Soviet Union assumed voluntarily a historic committment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, reduced unilaterally the forces and armaments in Central Europe, halted the deployment and is reducing the number of medium-range nuclear missiles capable of hitting targets in Western Europe, came out in favour of widening confidence-building measures on the European Continent.

Regrettably, it is not felt by us that certain leading circles in the West have assessed duly the significance of our actions and initiatives, Leonid Zamyatin stressed.

The deployment in some West European countries, including the FRG, of new U.S. medium-range nuclear means trained on the USSR and its allies, undermines security in Europe, he said further. All this cannot but affect our relations with those countries, to say nothing of the damage that would be done to their own security in case of the realisation of the plans of so-called "rearmament".

The forces of confrontation are trying to push peoples to the road of enmity and military antagonism, Leonid Zamyatin said. But difficulties and tension characterising the present international situation can and must be overcome. Mankind cannot tolerate indefinitely the arms race and wars unless it wishes to jeopardize its future. The Soviet Union is against the clash of ideas being turned into a confrontation between states and peoples, is against weapons and the readiness to resort to them being used as a yardstick of the potentialities of social systems.

B-52 'COMBAT ALERT,' FUTURE PLANS CITED

LD091336 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 9 TASS -- The first squadron of modified B-52 strategic bombers carrying cruise-type nuclear missiles is entering service with the U.S. Air Force. The U.S. Air Force command announced that 16 bombers of this type, stationed at the Griffiss air base in New York State, will be placed on a one-day combat alert from December 16, 1982.

Each of these B-52 bombers will carry twelve 300-kiloton cruise missiles, which have a range of 2,400 kilometres, In all, the U.S. Air Force is going to put 4,000 cruise missiles to install them on 201 modified strategic bombers, 105 of which are planned to be phased in by 1985.

COMPARISON OF 4 DEC 'STUDIO 9' ON WORLD ISSUES

At 1600 GMT on 4 December Moscow Domestic Television Service repeats its transmission of the "Studio 9" program, published from the 0932 GMT transmission in the 6 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 7. Comparison of the two transmissions provides the following corrections and variations:

Page CC 13, paragraph 1, line 1 should read: Yes, the Europeans look at these things more realistically. (changing "flexibly" to "realistically")

Same page, paragraph 7, line 1 should read: Yes, and detente took root in this region. (correcting queried word)

Same paragraph, line 4 should be changed to read: ...all Europeans should not be bracketed together and idealized in the.... (changing "measured" to "bracketed together")

Page CC 18, paragraph 12, line 4 should be changed to read: ...and the other. And when America is no longer obeyed? It is then beated in Vietnam.... (rewording)

Page CC 19, paragrph 2, line one shoud read: New factors and forces are playing.... (supplying "factors and")

Same paragraph, last sentence should read: Generally their pressure was highly effective. (changing "quite" to "highly")

Same page, paragraph 9, line 3 should read: ...to peaceful coexistence, disarmament and mutually beneficial.... (changing "detente" to "disarmament")

NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL OPENS IN BRUSSELS

LD091104 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels December 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

A session of the NATO Council at the level of foreign ministers of the 16 member-countries has opened today at the headquarters of the North Atlantic alliance in Evers. This is the last, final stage of the winter sessions of NATO's steering bodies, which started here on Noveber 29.

The session has been preceded by meetings of the leading military bodies of the alliance, including the Eurogroup, the Nuclear Planning Group and the Military Planning Committee, which produced an extensive program of escalating war preparations, based on the plans of speedy preparations for the deployment of about 600 U.S. medium-range missiles in West European countries, expansion of the production and purchases of conventional arms and increase of military spending.

The agenda of the current session of the NATO Council, local observers point out, include issues which actually mean the further whipping up of the arms race. A range of military and political issues related to East-West relations and trade and economic problems causing strong frictions between the NATO partners will also be reviewed.

Judging by statements of George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, Washington intends to approach these questions from the point of view of the U.S. proposals, which stipulate uniltaral advantage for the United States to the prejudice of its NATO allies' interests and without any reckoning with the peace proposals of the Soviet Union. All this shows that the current session of the NATO Council will be keynoted by the enhancement of U.S. diktat and by Washington's attempt to subordinate its partners to the U.S. course of confrontation and subversion of detente.

COMPARISON OF DROBKOV ON WAR 'ESCALATION'

On 4 December Moscow PRAVDA in Russian, Second Edition, publishes on page 5 the "Commentator's Column" by Vladislav Drobkov. Comparison with the TASS English report on the article, published in the 7 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 3, reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA omits quotemarks throughout.

PRAVDA omits paragraph 1 and begins: [Text] Brussels -- The sessions of NATO's leading military organs lasted for 4 days in the organizations' Brussels headquarters. The North Atlantic bloc defense ministers and political and military leaders defined the main directions of its activity in the near future.

The results of ....

Paragraph 2, line 3, PRAVDA omits: ...the commentary says.

Paragraph 3, line 2, PRAVDA omits: ...the author states.

Paragraph 4, line 2, PRAVDA omits: ...the commentator concludes.

After the last paragraph, PRAVDA adds: ...zone of operations.

It should be noted that in planning the buildup of militarist efforts NATO does not forget about propaganda cover. In the course of this year's sessions there were assurances of the participants' "love of peace" and attempts to shift the blame for the deterioration in the international situation onto the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Hackneyed inventions about the "Soviet threat" were repeated.

But all these ruses cannot hide the true significance of the decisions adopted during the recent NATO meetings. The Brussels sessions demonstrated yet again that the North Atlantic bloc is keeping to its old course of exacerbating international tension and stepping up the arms race. (supplying additional passage)

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA 1 DEC EDITORIAL ON DETENTE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 December repeats in its Second Edition, on page 1, the editorial published in the day's First Edition and in the 1 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 1. The editorial is identical in both editions except for one variation:

Page CC 2, paragraph 4, line 5 appears in the Second Edition: ...on the basis of reciprocity. (omitting "And equality")

RECORD PEACETIME U.S. DEFENSE BUDGET REPORTED

LD090826 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 9 TASS -- The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has adopted for the current fiscal year a peace-time record draft budget for the Pentagon. As compared with last year, appropriations on the arms race, which has been unleashed by the Reagan administration, will increase by at least six percent in real count. Taking into consideration the rate of inflation, the increase in military spendings will be in the order of 11 per cent.

A lion's share of the budget, whose draft will now be submitted for approval by the Senate, will be spent to develop and produce qualitatively new weapons systems, in particular the strategic bombers B-1 and nuclear-powered aircraft carriers.

At the same time, observers specially note the fact that the appropriations for the production of the first five intercontinental ballistic missiles MX, which were requested by the administration, have been excluded from the draft. The members of the lower chamber of the Congress are known to have rejected the other day by an impressive majority vote of 245 against 176 the plans of the White House for the deployment of those missiles, as they are fraught with a sharp deterioration of the international situation.

WEINBERGER SPEECH TO ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

LD082350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2301 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, 8 Dec (TASS) -- Speaking today at a hearing in the Senate Armed Services Committee, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger called for the decision of the House of Representatives to forbid allocations for the production of MX strategic intercontinental missiles to be revised. He repeated again the hackneyed inventions about a mythical Soviet military threat to the United States, and asserted that the 100 MX missiles demanded by the White House, with 1,000 nuclear warheads, are allegedly indispensable for the defense of the United States. At the same time he made it clear that the Reagan administration intends to strive for achieving military superiority over the USSR. On that basis it will try to obtain unilateral concessions from the USSR in the talks on reducing strategic armaments. "I am convinced that we must conduct talks from a position of strength," he said.

However, the secretary's calls for support of the administration's policy of a nuclear armaments race were received by very skeptical lawmakers. Senator C. Levin pointed to the danger of the policy which the White House wants to impose. He said that production of the MX missiles and their deployment according to the method of dense pack formation "violates SALT I and SALT II treaties and could eventually lead to undermining the treaty on antimissile defense."

FORMATION OF NEW U.S. MILITARY COMMAND VIEWED

LD082114 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: The Pentagon announced today the setting up of a new command for south-west Asia, which is to be called the central command of the United States. The sphere of its operation embraces a vast region stretching from Egypt in the west to Pakistan in the east and Kenya in the south, and comprise the countries of the Persian Gulf, Iraq, Iran, Somalia and even Afghanistan.

The new command okayed by President Reagan will start functioning in January 1983. It will have at its disposal the troops which are now part of the Rapid Deployment Force, including 11 squadrons of tactical aviation, units of the 18th Airborne Corps, three naval task forces led by aircraft carriers, a Marine division and other units.

The headquarters of the new command will be at Fort McDill, Florida. However, the possibility of establishing headquarters directly in the region of possible combat operations is being studied. The commander is to be appointed in a few days' time.

The new command will rely on a network of U.S. military bases and installations scattered throughout that vast region, notably in Oman, Somalia, Kenya and Egypt (Ras Banas). The main stronghold in the south is the island of Diego Garcia where 17 ships with military equipment and ammunition are stationed already. The main stronghold of the new command in the north will be Israel, bound to the United States by a strategic cooperation agreement.

Pentagon officials do not bother to conceal that the establishment of a new command in the region off the southern borders of the Soviet Union has a pronounced anti-Soviet tilt. The new command is also to carry out gendarme functions -- to intervene in the internal affairs of sovereign states in the region if their policies do not suit Washington.

U.S. ECONOMIC POLICIES, UNEMPLOYMENT ASSESSED

IZVESTIYA's Sturua

PM971309 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 1 December in the Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 2,400-word Melor Sturua article under the rubric "America as It Really Is," headed "In the Grip of Injustice." Sturua discusses the growth of unemployment in the United States and contrasts this with the favorable state of Wall Street, and also with the position in the USSR, where the "right to work" is guaranteed.

Sturua states that "the right to labor is the basis of other rights and freedoms; without it, they are just pyrotechnics." He cites Reagan's speech to the British "Parliament" consigning Communism to the "rubbish heap of history," and goes on to consign capitalism itself to this position, noting the role of the Pentagon and the increase in military recruits resulting from U.S. unemployment.

Sturua notes that the decision to deploy MX missiles at Cheyenne, Wyoming, is welcomed by local residents, "since the deployment means the creation of 6,000-8,000 new jobs." He observes that the American military has "blasphemy in its blood." The article goes on to warn that "doing business from the nuclear plague leads not to dividends, but to destruction," and concludes that crusades against communism lead only to the "rubbish heap of history."

Reaganomics Dismissed

PM070923 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 November in the Second Edition carries on Page 6 a 2,000-word article entitled "According to Worthless Recipes" by Doctor of Economic Sciences A. Goncharov. The article, under the rubric "Capitalism Now," examines the Western economic situation and dismisses current U.S. economic policies as a remedy for Western economic ills. Goncharov notes a U.S. "deafness" to West European appeals for economic policy changes and concludes that Reaganomics represent an attempt to cure economic problems at the expense of the working class.

SOVIET-JAPANESE FORUM ON PEACE IN ASIA ENDS

OW090029 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] The seventh conference of Japanese and Soviet experts on peace in Asia, held for 3 days in Tokyo, ended on 6 December. In this connection, Moscow Radio Tokyo correspondent Vykhukhalev files the following report:

The conference of Japanese and Soviet experts on Asian peace, which has been held regularly since 1973, the latest was the seventh, organized by the Security Affairs Research Institute of Japan and the Oriental Studies Institute, World Economics and International Relations Institute and the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Primakov, candidate member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Attending the conference from the Japanese side were: Kiichi Saeki, director of the Nomura Research Institute of Technology and Economics; Masamichi Inoki, chairman of the Peace and Security Research Institute; and other leaders of the institutes and well-known scholars.

At the conference views were exchanged on three themes -- the overall international situation and prospects of its development, problems of peace in the Asian and Pacific region, and problems and prospects in Japanese-Soviet relations. A joint communique on the conference notes that the conferees reached the unanimous view that more effective efforts were needed to improve the international situation and fresh efforts were desirable to develop friendly relations between their two countries.

It was agreed in principle that the eighth conference of Japanese and Soviet experts on Asian peace would be held in the Soviet Union in 1983.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JAPAN 26 NOV

PM081451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "According to Plan of Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the Japanese Socialist Party, a delegation of CPSU party workers flew to Tokyo 26 November. The delegation comprises A.K. Chernyy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Khabarovsk Kraykom; A.I. Senatorov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and L.I. Kostin, first secretary of Istra Gorkom.

S. KOREAN MILITARY SPENDING, U.S. AID CONDEMNED

SK050315 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Military spending of the Seoul regime will amount to $4.6 billion in 1983. This amount is more than 1/3 of the national budget approved by the South Korean National Assembly, an obedient institution of the puppet Chon Tu-hwan regime. The anti-popular dictatorship is effectively speeding up militarization, running counter to the interests of most of the residents.

The United States is giving aid to this regime. The United States has turned the southern half of Korea into a steppingstone to achieve its aggressive aims in the Far East and Pacific regions.

U.S., NOT USSR CHEMICAL WEAPONS USED IN DRA

LD081826 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

The yet another anti-Soviet fraud, concocted in Washington, has been a disgraceful fiasco. U.N. competent experts turned down as proofless and unfounded the slanderous assertions of the U.S. Department of State that toxic agents of Soviet make were allegedly used in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. Such an estimation has been made in a report of the U.N. secretary general, which has just been published.

Such frauds are being fabricated not for the first year by masters of inventing anti-Soviet "sensations" from the Department of State, along with CIA specialists, fulfilling assignments from superiors. Everything is put into play -- "evidence" of surviving Pol Pot men and "testimony" of Afghan bandits, fabrications by journalists linked with Western special services. And then bulky volumes of State Department reports are produced, stuffed with such "testimony". The latest report of the Department of State of that kind is no exception either.

And many unscrupulous Western newspapers print fabrications, concocted on the shores of the Potomac, on "toxic yellow rains", allegedly falling in Southeast Asia, on "lethal toxins of Soviet make" which were allegedly discovered there, on imaginary "victims" of the use of "Soviet chemical weapons" in Afghanistan, etc.

But since there is nothing of the kind in nature, it became clear that "yellow rains" is the product of wild imagination of falsifiers. And those who were presented as "chemical warfare victims", proved to be patients subjected to various allergic diseases, which are by no means caused by chemical weapons. Such are the conclusions drawn by U.N. experts who investigated on the spot Washington's assertions.

Under the cover of fabrications about "yellow rains", "pink mists" and "poisonous toxins", in which the Soviet Union is allegedly involved, the Pentagon nurtures black designs of chemical warfare. It is actively preparing for such a warfare. The United States already now uses military actions in El Salvador, Lebanon and also sallies of Afghan mercenaries to test various types of toxic agents. It is no secret that bandit formations, being sent to Afghanistan, use American-made chemical weapons. Thus, chemical grenades labelled "made in USA" were confiscated from bandits in the area of Herat. Similar American weapons with the marking "M-112" were confiscated from a gang which operated in the area of Gazni. Cartridges stuffed with potent toxic agents, were confiscated not so long ago from terrorists who operated in the area of Kabul Polytechnical Institute.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan repeatedly proposed that a competent international commission be formed, with the participation of U.S. representatives, to investigate all those facts. But there is every indication that this does not suit at all supporters of Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Washington is interested in spreading fabrications, but not in establishing truth.

MATYASH COMMENTS ON AFGHAN SETTLEMENT ISSUES

PM081327 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS observer V. Matyash article: "To Thwart the Intrigues of Imperialist Forces"]

[Text] Despite resolute protests from the delegations of the DRA and other peace-loving states the United States and its Western allies have once again succeeded in imposing on the General Assembly a discussion of the farfetched "Afghan question" -- which is nothing but a gross violation of the elementary norms of international law and the UN Charter. The purpose of this provocative venture is to strengthen the forces of counter-revolution, which rely on the broad support -- military and material -- of imperialism's most aggressive forces and to seek to denigrate the disinterested political assistance with the Soviet Union is giving the Afghan people.

As was rightly pointed out during the discussion, the resolution on the "Afghan question" imposed by enemies of the April Revolution not only will not bring a political settlement any nearer but, on the contrary, will hinder the search for ways to normalize the situation over Afghanistan. It is devoid of political realism, ignores the objective factors of the situation and takes no account whatever of the DRA's legitimate interests and constructive initiatives.

In this connection the Soviet delegation at the United Nations, voicing resolute objections to that resolution, pointed out that the adoption of this draft signifies inadmissible interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. It is not hard to see that all those who voted for this resolution essentially advocated -- whether by their own will or under pressure from imperialist states -- the indefinite preservation of tension in the region of southwest Asia.

In order to implement their strategic plans the U.S. ruling circles are seeking at any price to preserve tension over Afghanistan. In this sense the "undeclared war" being waged against Afghanistan by the forces of counterrevolution and by imperialist reaction is just part of an extensive plan to destabilize the situation throughout the region from South Asia to the Persian Gulf. Here a special role is allocated to Pakistan, from whose territory armed intervention is now being carried out against Afghanistan. Pentagon strategists certainly do not hide the fact that Washington would like to secure military bases in Pakistan, above all air bases and seaports which could be used for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

Thus, Afghanistan, according to Washington's design, is to serve as one of the links in the forward lines which the United States is seeking to create in southwest Asia in accordance with its concept of an anti-Soviet "strategic consensus." As THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, (L. Poullada), former U.S. State Department specialist in Afghan affairs, bluntly proposes considering the Afghan basmachis a forward detachment of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

The actions and policy of the patrons of the Afghan counterrevolution fundamentally contradict the DRA people's national interests. In this connection the plan for a political settlement advanced by the Afghan side represents a concrete and realistic program of talks with the governments of neighboring countries -- a program which fully retains its topicality.

The DRA proposals, which take account of certain wishes of the other interested sides, are an expression of good will aimed at making the speediest transition to a mutually useful dialogue.

As for the Soviet Union's position, it is clear and consistent. The USSR fully supports the DRA Government's constructive position. The USSR advocates a peaceful political settlement of the Afghanistan situation on the basis of the full and unconditional cessation and the guaranteed nonresumption of armed or any other interference in its affairs and advocates the normalization of relations between Afghanistan and its neighbors. There is no way to ease tension in southwest Asia other than by talks.

SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF USSR-DRA TREATY NOTED

Krichevskiy Commentary

OW081618 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Krichevskiy commentary]

[Text] The signing of a treaty between two countries has always been an important event in the history of their bilateral relations. The treaty signed between the USSR and Afghanistan is of special significance. The foundation for Soviet-Afghan relations -- based on equality and friendship -- was laid by Lenin more than 60 years ago. After the Afghan people's democratic revolution was won in April 1978, relations between the USSR and Afghanistan have escalated to a higher level. Since then, the relations between our countries have not only been characterized by good neighborliness, but also by brotherly friendship and the spirit of revolutionary unity.

The Soviet-Afghan treaty is based on the principle of equality, respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. This treaty has enhanced the development of Soviet-Afghan ties in all fields. First, it has expanded and deepened the two countries' economic cooperation. Today, people can see that dozens of industrial, power, communications, agricultural and other projects have been constructed in Afghanistan with Soviet assistance. It is also important to note that all of these projects -- built with Soviet assistance -- belonged to Afghanistan from the very beginning and that special attention has been given to agricultural cooperation and the training of national cadres. Afghan leader Karmal has pointed out that the strengthening of Afghanistan's friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries in all fields is essential for Afghanistan's progress.

The undeclared war waged by the imperialist bloc -- primarily the United States -- against Afghanistan has obstructed Afghanistan's peaceful development. Bandits armed and trained by the United States, after infiltrating into Afghanistan from neighboring Pakistan, have set fires and committed murders in the country. Specifically because of such outside interference, the legitimate Government of Afghanistan has requested that the Soviet Union send a limited number of troops into Afghanistan. Such a request fully accords with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the UN Charter.

While marking the fourth anniversary of the Soviet-Afghan treaty, we must point out that this treaty is not meant for opposing any third country. As the essence and the spirit of the treaty show, the treaty has reflected the two countries' determination to help strengthen peace and security in Asia and the world.

The USSR understands the Afghan Government's efforts to solve the Afghanistan issue through peaceful means and supports its constructive proposals. However, the essential requirement for a solution to the issue is the cessation of all acts of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and stopping violations against its sovereignty.

Soviet Aid to DRA

OW081634 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Fellow listeners, just 4 years ago on 5 December 1978, the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] signed a Treaty of Friendship, Good-neighborliness and Cooperation. In this connection, our station's military observer (Svetlanin) writes:

A provision of the referent treaty stipulates that the two signatories consult each other on matters concerning their security, independence and territorial integrity, and take relevant measures that they deem necessary.

One year after the signing of the treaty, the Afghan Revolution faced the threat of life and death as Afghanistan's external enemies stepped up their provocations and interference against the republic. In such a difficult situation, the DRA Government requested urgent political, moral, economic and military aid from the Soviet Union.

Acting in line with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the principles of the UN Charter, the Soviet Union honored the request and sent a limited number of Soviet troops to the DRA. The presence of Soviet military officers and men in this friendly country is for the sole purpose of helping the Afghan people defend the fruits of their April Revolution, repel outsiders' armed attacks and create wealth for the republic so that it can concentrate its efforts on the cause of peace.

Afghanistan has surely shifted its energies to the advance of peace and has, in the past few years, successfully carried out fundamental social and econoic reform aimed at enabling the working people to completely free themselves from the oppression of aggressors. A land reform program is being implemented in the interest of raising the Afghan working people's living standards. While defending the fruits of the Afghan people's revolution, Soviet soldiers have earnestly observed the traditions of the people of the host country and are loyal to the traditions of patriotism and internationalism. Here is an example:

A Soviet soldier in Afghanistan wrote a letter to his native folk in Stavropol City in the southern part of the Soviet Union. The letter said: Our relations with the Afghan peasants are very good. We are helping them safeguard the fruits of their April Revolution, repel the imperialist and reactionary forces and do farming work. We tell the Afghan people about life in the Soviet Union and share food with them.

In the past few years, Soviet military aid to Afghanistan has set off a chain of increasingly ferocious reaction from the imperialists and their lackeys. Numerous friendship statements and absurd rumors about so-called Soviet aggression have been released or fabricated by the imperialists and their lackeys in an attempt to cover up their sinister schemes against the revolution in Afghanistan. In neighboring Pakistan, 85 strongholds and bases have been set up to train professional murderers, saboteurs, terrorists and other scum who are to be sent to Afghanistan. This training has been carried out by Pakistani military instructors led by U.S. and Israeli military advisers. Hired hands were trained in the techniques of killing Afghan civilians; sabotaging factories, schools, and hospitals; poisoning wells; and undermining telegraph and telephone communications.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, said in a statement: Soviet troops helped us to repel the aggressors when the bandit clique, dished up by the imperialists, were slaughtering civilians, sabotaging everything in this country and turning the fruits of labor of the people into ruins.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN STUDENTS IN TASHKENT -- A group of Afghan youths have enrolled in the (?technical institute) in Tashkent. They will learn the ways and means of repairing machinery and then work in the [name indistinct] factory in Afghanistan which is being set up with Soviet technical aid. Uzbekistan has been giving aid to Afghanistan in preparing national cadres for over 20 years. Currently Afghan youths are studying in eight higher and four secondary education institutes in the Uzbek SSR. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 24 Nov 82 GF]

PAP REPORTS REGULATIONS AFTER MARTIAL LAW

LD081822 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] PAP, Warsaw 8 Dec -- The government press spokesman said yesterday that transition regulations to be submitted to the Sejm (parliament) for consideration had been in the works. These regulations will take effect after the martial law is suspended.

The Sejm's Presidium has announced that the agenda for a coming Sejm meeting, to be held on December 13 and 14, envisages "proposals concerning the martial law."

Answering the questions put to him by foreign journalists at a weekly press conference in Warsaw, Minister Jerzy Urban said that a broad-flung campaign had been under way all over Poland to set free people interned under the martial law decree. "The institution of internment has to do with the martial law and will cease existing when the martial law is suspended," he said.

Asked to characterize Gen Jaruzelski's latest speech on possible limitations of the area of Poland's cooperation with the U.S. Administration, the press spokesman quoted the appropriate passage from Gen Jaruzelski's speech, adding, that the Polish leader spoke in conditional terms, implying a possibility of taking such steps, if the U.S. Government is going on with the present aggressive campaign against Poland and if it does not conform to the norms of international law and good manners.

Jerzy Urban declared such decisions had not been made yet. "I have got nothing more to say on the topic at the moment, except that possible appropriate steps are being studied," said he.

SEJM SESSION EXAMINES ECONOMY, 'LABOR DISCIPLINE'

PM091003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Polish Sejm in Session"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec -- A session of the Polish Sejm has been held here to examine the question of the main avenues of the development of the country's economy for 1983 and the draft plan for socioeconomic development for 1983-85.

J. Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who delievered the report, noted that since fall 1980 a production recession had been observed in the country and acquired ominous dimensions in 1981. Labor discipline fell at many enterprises, the organization of production was disrupted, and anarchy grew throughout the country's entire economic life. The imposition of martial law on 13 December 1981 curbed the development of phenomena pernicious to the country's economy. The process of creating conditions helping to overcome economic difficulties was initiated. This process has not been easy. Further efforts are required not only in the economic field but also in sociopolitical life.

The draft documents submitted by the government have been conveyed to the relevant Sejm commission for further study.

USSR-CSSR TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN MOSCOW

PM081005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from S. Agafonov "World Today" roundup: "Trade Ties Strengthening"]

[Text] Talks in Moscow between USSR and CSSR Government delegations have been successfully concluded, and on 1 December a protocol on trade between the two countries for 1983 was signed.

The protocol takes account of the sides' obligations stemming from the agreement of trade and payments between the USSR and CSSR for 1981-85 and other economic agreements, and consolidates the positive results of mutually beneficial economic cooperation achieved in the course of fulfilling the comprehensive program for further deepening and improving the cooperation and developing socialist economic integration between CEMA member countries.

In preparing the protocol the sides proceeded from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The trade turnover planned for 1983 will exceed R10.5 billion, an increase of approximately 12 percent over the current year.

Production specialization and sharing between the USSR and CSSR will be further developed, chiefly in the field of machine building, which will help accelerate technical progress in various sectors of both countries' national economies.

In 1983 the USSR will deliver to the CSSR various machines, transport facilities and industrial equipment and instruments. The USSR will continue the delivery to the CSSR of basic types of raw and other materials necessary to ensure the development of Czechoslovakia's national economy, including oil, natural gas, hard coal, electricity, iron ore metals, cotton, chemicals and other commodities.

Machines, equipment and transport facilities and instruments occupy the main place in the CSSR's deliveries to the USSR. Deliveries will also continue of large-diameter steel pipes, chemcial industry output and other materials in which the USSR national economy is interested, as well as of consumer goods, particularly shoes, clothing, furniture and fancy leather goods.

Cooperation in the transportation of Soviet natural gas across Czechoslovak territory to the West European countries will develop.

During the talks agreement was reached that the sides will continue work on the expansion of trade turnover between the two countries in 1983.

The fulfillment of the obligations for reciprocal deliveries of the goods envisaged in the protocol will assist the systematic development of both countries' national economies, the improvement of production efficiency and the fuller satisfaction of the growing requirements of the Soviet and Czechsolovak populations.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely mutual understanding and fruitful businesslike cooperation.

The protocol was signed for the USSR Government by Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and for the CSSR Government by Foreign Trade Minister B. Urban.

C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, was present at the signing of the protocol.

VISIT OF FINNISH PRESIDENT KOIVISTO CONTINUES

Tikhonov, Koivisto Toasts

LD081358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Mauno Koivisto visited a mining and enrichment combine, which was built as part of the long term program for developing and deepening trading, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland.

The first stage of the combine, which has an annual capacity of around 3 million tons of iron ore pellets, high quality raw materials for metallurgical works, has been accepted for use ahead of schedule.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the president of the Finnish Republic acquainted themselves with work at the quarry, the factories for crushing the ore and enriching it and the process of producing pellets.

In Kostomuksha, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov gave a lunch in honor of Mauno Koivisto, at which there was an exchange of toasts.

Your participation, Mr President, in the celebrations on the occasion of the bringing into operation of the first stage of the Kostamuksha ore mining and concentration combine, said Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, shows that the Finnish leadership attaches great significance to the development of fruitful mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries. Having come to Kostomuksha, you can see for yourself that the joint work being done by Soviet and Finnish builders is imbued with a spirit of friendship and cooperation as is the whole range of Soviet-Finnish relations. Our countries constantly demonstrate their desire to strengthen peace, whether in northern Europe, on the Continent of Europe or in the world as a whole. Today's celebrations confirm these peaceful intentions.

The Kostomuksha ore mining and concentration combine, Mauno Koivisto stressed in a reply toast, is the biggest joint project so far in Soviet-Finnish cooperation. The combine will be of great economic significance. We have heard with satisfaction the Soviet contractors' high assessment of the quality of the work by the Finnish builders. This, like the splendid rapport between the Finnish and Soviet builders throughout the building work, creates good foundations for the continuation of this cooperation both here in Kostomuksha and on other projects.

The lunch took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Tikhonov Speech

LD081652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Speech by Nikolay Tikhonov, head of the USSR Government, at a ceremony at the House of Culture at the Kostomuksha ore combine -- read by announcer]

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov, head of the Soviet Government, and Finnish President Koivisto took part in a friendship monument ceremony which will symbolize Soviet-Friendship cooperation in the construction of the Kostomuksha ore mining and concentration Combine. A solemn meeting was held in the House of Culture of the enterprise devoted to the bringing into operation of the first stage of the ore mining and concentration combine.

A speech was made at the meeting by Comrade Tikhonov.

Today, we are triumphantly marking the bringing into operation of the first stage of the Kostomuksha Ore Mining and Concentration Combine. This event has become a real festival of labor, a festival of Soviet-Finnish friendship. Yet another enterprise has just come into operation. This might not seem to be anything special, since in our country hundreds of major enterprises and projects are constructed every year. We also know that Kostomuksha is not the only Soviet-Finnish cooperation project. But all the same, the bringing into operation of the Kostomuksha Ore Mining and Concentration Combine is a remarkable and memorable event. In the short time that has elapsed since the conclusion of the Soviet-Finnish agreement on the joint construction of the combine, here, in the forests of Karelia, a major up-to-date industrial enterprise has been built. A well constructed town is arising. The combine's production is already serving the national economy of the USSR and will be supplying Finland for the metallurgical combine built at Raabe, with the aid of the Soviet Union.

The successful implementation of the construction of the first stage of the Kostomuksha Ore Mining and Concentration Combine became possible due to the creative joint work of Soviet and Finnish organizations and enterprises, and the fruitful all-round ties between our countries. It is the result of the united labor of Finnish builders, Soviet workers, engineers and technicians. Such results give us joy. They show how much can be done by the hands and mind of man when they are engaged in peaceful concerns and subordinated to great creative aims.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov imparted to those assembled most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the bringing into operation of the first state of the Kostomuksha Ore Mining and Concentration Combine, wishes for further successes in building the second and third stages of the combine, and good fortune and happiness.

Our celebrations are also noteworthy -- and this makes them particularly memorable -- in that the president of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, and his party of state officials and politicians from the friendly neighboring country, are taking part in them. Comrade Tikhonov said: This arouses in us a deep feeling of satisfaction. The personal participation of the president in the celebrations in Kostomuksha is seen by us as yet another proof that the leadership of our friend Finland attaches particular significance to the development of Soviet-Finnish economic cooperation and the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Finnish peoples.

Our celebrations are also noteworthy, continued Comrade Tikhonov, for the fact that the first stage of the Kostomuksha Ore Mining and Concentration Combine is being brought into operation in the jubilee year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The formation of the USSR was a direct continuation of the cause of the October Revolution, which opened up a new era in relations between peoples and states.

Soviet people are greeting this great festival in a worthy manner. Strenuous creative work is in progress on the vast expanses of the homeland.

Closely rallied around the party and under the leadership of the Leninist Central Committee, the Soviet people will successfully fulfill the tasks set by the November party Central Committee plenum, and will take a new step in strengthening the economic might of the country, in the further blossoming of science and culture, and raising the welfare of Soviet people.

Kostomuksha is, as I have already said, continued the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, a major installation resulting from our cooperation, but is not the first.

On the territory of the Soviet Union -- with the participation of Finnish firms -- Svetogorsk Pulp and Paper Combine was reconstructed and is continuing to expand and several other installations have been constructed. In turn, in Finland, with the cooperation of the Soviet Union, a metallurgical combine was constructed at Rashe, and a nuclear power station at Loviisa, as well as thermal stations and a gas pipeline.

The construction of major industrial and other installations on the territory of both countries strengthens the economic potential of the Soviet Union and Finland, and promotes the successful development of Soviet-Finnish economic relations which are being constructed with a view to their having long-lasting prospects.

This is good when the prospects are clear and long-term, and when tomorrow is visible through the prism of today. It can be noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Finnish cooperation is growing stronger, is expanding and is being enriched with new forms. In this process no mean role is played by the long-term program for the development and deepening of trade as well as economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation calculated until 1995. The fruitful influence of this program on the progress of Soviet-Finnish cooperation is evident. Trade turnover has increased over the years, growing by a factor greater than two and a half. It is now over R5,000,000,000. Finland occupies second place among our Western trading partners. In its turn, the Soviet Union is a very important trading partner for Finland.

Today we are speaking of the high level of our cooperation as something which is perfectly normal and understandable. But the significance of what has been achieved is best recognized by a comparison. Thirty-five years ago when the first trade agreement was concluded between the USSR and Finland, our trade turnover was only R100,000,000. Today it has increased by a factor of 50. This impressive figure indicates the dynamic progress of our friendly relations.

Mutual benefit, equality, large scale and promising outlook are characteristic of the development of Soviet-Finnish economic ties as a whole.

I would like to stress especially that successes in this area have been achieved as a result of purposeful work by both sides in strengthening good-neighborliness between our peoples and our countries. The way toward these successes was opened up by the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid. This treaty is the lasting foundation on which the whole complex of Soviet-Finnish relations was built and on which relations will continue to be built in the future.

Under the current conditions of a complex and dangerous international situation, the example of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Finland has a significance which reaches far beyond the framework of bilateral relations. In the Soviet Union, we begin with the assumption that states must direct their resources toward creative aims and in the service of peaceful cooperation, and not to military antagonism and confrontation. They must seek and find ways of strengthening peace and mutual understanding.

We expressed our desire to live in friendship and peace with other peoples and states immediately after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Lenin's decree on peace. This standpoint was clearly expressed in the Peace Program for the Eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. It was again stressed in the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, at the November Central Committee plenum.

The program of peace meets the aspirations of all Soviet people as well as all people of good will in the world. Our will for peace is unchanging and unswerving.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government will always be true to the cause of fighting for peace and for relaxation of international tension. We will not spare either strength or energy working for this.

There is no reasonable alternative to the principles of peaceful coexistence among states put forward and substantiated by the great Lenin. Nuclear war would be fatal for any country and any people, and would turn into a catastrophe for all mankind.

There are, however, forces in the world who do not find the policy of detente to their liking. They would like to make it less tight and undermine it. These forces, primarily in the United States, are hindering the clearing of the international atmosphere, resorting to a policy of economic sanctions and trying to sow distrust between the peoples. Such a policy is irresponsible and dangerous. It contradicts the spirit of the time, the desire of peoples to live in peace and goodneighborliness.

Any policy of pressure toward our country is doomed to failure. We say this directly so that nobody should nourish illusions on this point. The Soviet Union is a great state. We have powerful economic and scientific-technical potential. Over its great expanse 270 million Soviet people are at work, confidently pursuing the road of peace and communist creation. There are no forces capable of deflecting our party and people from this road.

The Soviet Union is deeply convinced that the policy of detente must be cherished, developed and deepened. This corresponds to the interests of all mankind, to the interests of each people and state. Without such a policy it is impossible to maintain life on this planet.

In the matter of consolidating peace and preventing another world war, it arouses a feeling of deep satisfaction in us that the Soviet Union and Finland speak from a common standpoint. We are glad that Finland -- like the Soviet Union -- considers it necessary for all states to undertake vigorous efforts to strengthen the peace and security of peoples, and to maintain and further develop on a long-term basis the process of detente and equal cooperation.

In concluding his speech, Comrade Tikhonov said the following: The significance of the commissioning of the first stage of Kostomuksha Combine may be evaluated from various viewpoints. It may be considered from the point of view of the efficiency of Soviet-Finnish cooperation, thus providing a convincing piece of evidence. This event may also be evaluated more broadly on the level of the practical implementation of the ideas of cooperation and detente laid down in the Helsinki Final Act of the All-European Conference; and that evaluation would also be true.

In a word, no matter what approach one takes to this event, one thing is perfectly obvious: Where good will on all sides is present, the peaceful coexistence of states with different social orders is not only possible but is also mutually advantageous.

To mark the commissioning of the first stage of the mining and enrichment combine today, the foundation stone has been laid on the site of the monument which will be constructed at Kostomuksha as a symbol of lasting goodneighborliness between our countries.

Koivisto Speech

LD081556 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Kostomuksha December 8 TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of Finland made a speech at festivities marking the starting-up of the first phase of the Kostomuksha ore concentration works here today.

He described the works as "the most convincing example of the fruitfulness of good-neighbourly relations of trust existing between our two countries." These relations, he pointed out, are based on the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance which laid down the foundation for mutual trust between the two neighbouring countries which have different social systems.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance has also had a decisive effect on the creation of a positive unprejudiced atmosphere on the soil of which trade and economic cooperation of our countries have sprouted and grown up to their present scope, proceeding from the existing requirements and practical possibilities of the two countries. Everyone can see the positive results, the president of Finland said.

The construction in Kostomuksha is of great economic importance for the trade of our countries, he went on to say. The importance of the project is not, however, confined to the framework of our trade exchanges. It stimulates economic activity and provides jobs for thousands of people in eastern and north eastern Finland. The construction of the second and third sections of the Kostomuksha complex is in full progress and is yet to continue for a long time. In my view, this gives ground to take a broader view of the prospects for our cooperation in the field of construction.

Speaking of Soviet-Finnish business relations, Mauno Koivisto pointed out that "a metallurgical works representing high technical standards and two nuclear power stations, whose efficiency is one of the world's highest, have been built in Finland in cooperation with the Soviet Union. Presently we should draw attention to the possibility of implementing new Soviet projects in Finland."

"The long-term programme for the development of economic cooperation, which was concluded between our countries, provides for many stimuli for these activities. I am confident that some new projects will be started already in the near future."

Kostomuksha, Koivisto said, has become a new link between our two countries. It symbolises long-term cooperation between our two countries.

Tikhonov Sees Off Koivisto

LD081548 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Kostomuksha (Karelia -- northwest of the USSR) December 8 TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of Finland, who visited here on the occasion of the ceremony to start up the first section of the Kostomuksha ore concentration works, left for home this afternoon.

At the Soviet-Finnish border the president of Finland was seen off by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, by the ministers of the USSR who arrived here to attend the festivities, by the leaders of the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, and by other officials.

Koivisto Returns Home

LD082108 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Helsinki December 8 TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of Finland returned to Helsinki from the Soviet Union today.

At the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Government of the USSR President Koivisto had taken part together with Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, in the festivities in conjunction with the bringing into operation of the first phase of an ore concentration complex built in the town of Kostomuksha with the participation of Finnish companies.

At Helsinki's Vanta airport President Koivisto was greeted by Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa and other officials.

TIKHONOV ARRIVES IN FINLAND FOR TALKS 9 DEC

Ceremony at Airport

LD090948 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov has arrived on an official visit to Finland. A special Soviet plane landed at Helsinki Vanta Airport 30 minutes ago. The eminent guest and his entourage were met at the airport by President Mauno Koivisto and the Finnish Government, led by Prime Minister Kalev Sorsa. A solemn welcoming ceremony was held at the airport.

Talks between the president of the republic and the Soviet premier will be held in the afternoon. If necessary, the talks will continue tomorrow. The talks are expected to concentrate chiefly on economic issues, including balancing trade, developing [word indistinct] and building cooperation [words indistinct].

Premier Tikhonov's official visit will end Saturday afternoon. President Koivisto and Premier Tikhonov met yesterday in Kostamus, Soviet Karelia, where they attended the inauguration of the first stage of a mining industry complex.

Koivisto Luncheon Speech

LD091326 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto emphasized the continuity of Finnish-Soviet relations at a luncheon he gave in honor of Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov. According to Koivisto, the two countries can be confident of the future, both as regards the stability of their mutual relations and the prospects for their development. Koivisto affirmed that during his presidential term Finland will continue consistently on the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line.

Koivisto said that the Finnish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance is still entirely topical, useful and viable. The president of the republic said he noted that the Soviet leaders have expressed similar views in this respect.

In his luncheon speech Koivisto also stressed the importance of the personal relations between the leaders of the two countries. The mutual relationship of trust which has developed at meetings has become one of the basic preconditions of Finnish-Soviet cooperation, President Koivisto said. He said he is confident that the forthcoming discussions with Premier Tikhonov will also prove constructive and fruitful.

Premier Tikhonov arrived on an official visit to Finland this morning. The visit will last until Saturday.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO FINNISH AMBASSADOR

PM081131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Award Presented"]

[Text] On 2 December V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples in the Kremlin to J. Hallama, Finnish Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Cordially congratulating the ambassador, V.V. Kuznetsov emphasized that the award has been conferred upon him for active participation in developing friendship, good-neighborliness and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland.

Soviet-Finnish relations, which are based on the firm foundation of the 1948 Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty, which has now been in force for almost 35 years, serve as a good example of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, V.V. Kuznetsov said. Mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries is developing stably, is in the ascendant, and is not subject to circumstantial fluctuations. It accords with the interests of the two peoples and the interests of strengthening world peace and international security.

On receiving the order J. Hallama expressed gratitude and appreciation to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Leaders for the high assessment of his activity in the post of ambassador.

CEMA-FINLAND COOPERATION SESSION BEGINS

LD081252 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Helsinki, 8 Dec (TASS) — The tenth annual session of the commission on cooperation between CEMA and the Republic of Finland began here today. Reports of working groups will be heard during the session. Participants will discuss plans for the further development of all-round links between CEMA member countries and Finland for 1983.

U.S. ECONOMIC PRESSURE ON EUROPE DESCRIBED

LD081740 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS — TASS observer Ivan Ablamov writes:

The present visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Western Europe according to the prestiguous London TIMES takes place in conditions of considerable aggravation of the commercial and economic contradictions between the United States and its allies. There are more than enough reasons for drawing such a conclusion. The United States and Western Europe have profound differences on a wide range of questions: East-West trade, Washington's protectionist policy despite its demogogical statements in favour of "free trade", the competition in the trade in farm produce and other goods. The unceremonious pressure by means of which the Reagan administration tries to suppress the resistance of the partners to its external economic course causes annoyance in West European capitals. So it is not surprising that Shultz is received so cooly there.

There are no doubts about the correctness of the admission of THE WASHINGTON POST that the role of the United States and, specifically, of the Reagan administration in the deepening of the global crisis is particularly significant. It is the U.S. policy of high bank rates and the dollar rate that is largely to blame for the worsening of the economic situation in West European countries, the fall off of industrial production and a sharp increase of unemployment, to eleven million.

Washington continues ignoring the demands of its allies. How can West European countries overcome the crisis if the U.S. high bank rates persist? The Reagan administration also disregarded the complaints of Western Europeans about the intervention on the money markets with the aims of stabilising the dollar rate.

While preserving the surplus of many billions of dollars in the trade with the Common Market, the United States is raising the protectionist barriers to West European steel and other goods on the U.S. market. Unless Western Europe makes concessions, Washington threatens to dump on the world markets large volumes of farm produce. After Western European metallurgists, farmers will face the threat of bankruptcies and unemployment.

Seeking to strike below the belt at the partners' commercial, economic and financial positions, the Americans themselves violated the decisions of the recent conference of the "big seven" without consulting the allies. The United States is trying to impose on West European countries such a course in the matters of trade with socialist countries and in other important matters whose expediency is increasingly doubted in the economic circles of the United States itself.

The Washington Administration is not averse by taking advantage of the differences existing among its allies, to make them shoulder the grim consequences of "Reaganomics", economic recession, the sharp increase of the budgetary deficits caused by the influence of the buildup of the arms race, the increase of the deficit of the United States foreign trade as a result of the recession and bans directed against the trade with the USSR and other socialist countries. Such a course by the United States cannot but cause the further aggravation of the "economic war" in the West.

U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON BELGIUM ON MISSILES FAILS

LD082252 Moscow TASS in English 2238 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels December 9 TASS -- Another U.S. attempt to bring pressure to bear on Belgium and to make it adopt a decision on the deployment on its territory of 48 U.S. cruise missiles has ended in failure.

The attempt was made by George Shultz, U.S. Secretary of State, who arrived here for a three-day visit and who met with Prime-Minister Wilfred Martens and Minister of External Relations Leo Tindemans on Wednesday.

An official spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of Belgium said at a press conference that the government would take a final decision concerning the deployment of U.S. missiles in Belgium only after analysing the results of the talks between the U.S. and the USSR on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, now under way in Geneva.

CPSU DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH PRC IN FRANCE

LD090030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, 8 Dec (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation headed by N. Petrovichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, visited France from 30 November to 7 December in accordance with the program of party exchange and cooperation between the CPSU and the French Communist Party [PCF].

The CPSU delegation studied the experience of the PCF's organizational party work. It had meetings and conversations with members of PCF Central Committee Politburo; M. Gremetz and G. Plissonnier, secretaries of the PCF Central Committee; and C. Poperen, member of PCF Central Committee Politburo; and at a number of departments of the PCF Central Committee, at party organizations in the districts of Valode Marne, upper Seine and Gers and at local party bodies. It also had an opportunity to study the work of the PCF in organs of local government.

Meetings and conversations with French Communists took place in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternal cooperation characteristic of the relations between the CPSU and PCF.

IZVESTIYA ON U.S.-FRENCH 'CONTRADICTIONS'

PM081631 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 3 December, Morning Edition, carries on page 5 an 1,800-word "Letter From Paris" entitled "U.S. Egoism and Western Europe" by correspondent A. Krivopalov. The article cites French criticism of a U.S. cultural and economic "penetration" into French life. Outlining French "counteroffensive" measures, Krivopalov stresses the general "contradictions" between the United States and its West European "partners," and concludes by asserting that U.S. "control" of sectors of the French economy and French capital is "aggravating" French economic and social problems.

DELEGATION DISCUSSES LAW WITH GREEK COUNTERPARTS

LD082018 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Athens December 8 TASS -- The visit to Greece by the CPSU delegation led by V.I. Terebilov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of justice of the USSR, who arrived here at the invitation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) party, is going on. The delegation met with Yeoryios Alexandros Mangakis, Greek minister of justice, and Dhimitrios Maroudhas, deputy minister to the prime minister. The two sides' striving for closer cooperation in the field of law was emphasized during a conversation with Yeoryios Alexandros Mangakis. In this connection a wish was expressed about holding a meeting in the near future to discuss this question. The conversation passed in a warm atmosphere.

In a conversation with Dhimitrios Maroudhas, the leader of the CPSU delegation gave a positive appraisal of those efforts which are made by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece in the cause of the defence of peace, and in the struggle for international detente and disarmament.

KING HUSAYN SENDS MESSAGE TO ANDROPOV

LD081848 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- King Husayn of Jordan has addressed a message to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In the message King Husayn expressed profound gratitude in his own name and on behalf of the Arab delegation which visited Moscow recently for the attention and respect shown by Soviet leaders.

We highly appreciate that we were given the possibility to meet with you and your colleagues, the message says. We are grateful for the firm position and support, reiterated by you, for the aims of the Arab peoples as they were formulated at the meeting in Fes. These aims worked out as a result of serious joint efforts of the Arab countries reflect the unity of the Arabs and enhance their solidarity.

I will share with my brothers, heads of Arab states, the message says further, the unforgettable impressions produced by the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding in which our meetings passes. I will inform them of the intention of the Soviet leadership to continue to act in an interested and constructive way in the domain of Soviet-Arab relations in the international arena, to continue the dialogue with us, Arabs, with the aim of working out an effective position which would ensure the embodiment of international legality and the commitment to adhere to the principles of justice and the just cause in the attainment of a comprehensive and just solution to the Palestinian problem which is the core of the Middle East conflict and the root cause of instability persisting there.

I feel joy and satisfaction over the fact, the message says, that in the course of our meeting during the discussion of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Jordan we noted the mutual striving for the further development of stable and strong relations of cooperation and friendship between our countries in the name of future achievements and of ensuring common interests in various important spheres for the good of the Soviet and Jordanian peoples, in the interests of strengthening the mainstays of international peace and security.

In conclusion the king of Jordan reiterated the invitation to Yuriy Andropov to visit Jordan. He wished Yuriy Andropov successes in his responsible work.

PRAVDA SCORES INQUIRY INTO BEIRUT KILLINGS

PM081217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Yu. Glukhov article under the rubric "Backstage of Events": "Accused of Murder"]

[Text] "My family name is Begin, my first name Menahem, occupation prime minister...."

In just this way, in the manner of someone already well acquainted with the criminal code, the Israeli head of government introduced himself to the commission in Israel, which is now investigating the slaughter in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps. A former terrorist who has clambered to the top rung of the Israeli social ladder, he could afford a certain bravado. The commission was set up with his knowledge, and all its work was conceived as a show. It was necessary to placate Israeli public opinion, shocked by the bloody events in Beirut.

However, staging the scenario as written proved by no means a simple matter. There are a number of reasons for this. The world is so shaken by the monstrous crimes committed in the Palestinian camps that it is continuing to follow the course of the investigation attentively and is awaiting its results, which is hampering the actions of those who would like to cover over the bloody traces left in Sabra and Shatila.

Breaches very quickly appeared in the line of defense chosen by Begin and company. The "ignorance" version collapsed during the very first testimonies.

A. Yaron, commander of the Israeli troops in Beirut, admitted that he learned of the killing of Palestinian refugees on Thursday, 16 September and reported it 17 September to Drori, commander of the Israeli Army in Lebanon, who in turn told Chief of the General Staff Eytan. Corresponding information was also conveyed along other channels. Lt Col Moshe Shevroni of Israeli Military Intelligence testified that he was awakened early in the morning of 17 September to be given information about the casualties in the Beirut camps, and he at once passed it on to Sharon's assistant.

The infuriated Sharon, who declared that he "has nothing to hide," demanded that the sessions be held behind closed doors. Entangled in contradictory testimonies, the Israeli leaders began to be the undoing of each other. Begin accused Sharon of encouraging the reprisal, declaring that he had given the order to enter the camps without the government's knowledge. Sharon tried to shift the blame onto Chief of the General Staff Eytan. He in turn told the commission that he had informed the government and the prime minister personally. Begin rejects that statements and maintains that he remembers nothing and that this is "an invention by the military, who want to save their reputation."

More and more unsightly facts are coming to light as the dirty washing is aired in the Israeli political kitchen.

It turns out that the incursion into Sabra and Shatila and even its possible consequences were discussed at a session of the Israeli Cabinet of Ministers. Moreover, according to the British DAILY TELEGRAPH, Sharon also discussed this question with M. Draper, the American President's representative in the Near East. Consequently, the United States knew of the coming bloody events, although shortly before this it had given written guarantees to ensure the safety of the Palestinian refugees after the departure of the PLO detachments from Beirut. "The United States must share the burden of responsibility for failing to prevent the mass reprisal" -- citing these words by PLO representatives, TIME magazine quotes a statement by an American official: "Frankly speaking, they have grounds for such allegations."

Addressing the commission and trying to disown what had been perpetrated, Sharon took great pains to say that the Israeli Army has "its own moral code." But what sort? One which allows it to bomb and fire pointblank on the peaceful population of defenseless Lebanese cities and Palestinian camps, to seize other people's lands and unceremoniously flout the rights of other peoples? This elastic, one-size "code," which stretches to suit the Zionist leadership, enabled Israeli soldiers to take a very active part in annihilating the residents of Sabra and Shatila -- women, old men and children.

This has already been written about repeatedly, and the evidence of eyewitnesses and the chronicle of the bloody events have been cited. But, on leafing through Israeli newspapers for those days, you find more and more new facts. Thus, the newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT reported that the punitive detachments entered the camps under orders to "destroy the entire male population over the age of 12." At the same time, the JERUSALEM POST reported that their entry into Sabra and Shatila was given "the full support of Israeli troops in that region." Israeli artillery set up concentrated fire, forcing the Palestinian refugees to leave their homes.

"Our gun squad was firing two salvos a minute, firing all through the night of Thursday (16 September) to Friday," an Israeli soldier told the JERUSALEM POST'S correspondent. "Toward morning we began firing high-explosive and phosphorus shells."

However, the commission of "investigation" stubbornly passes over all the facts of Israeli involvement in the mass killings of Palestinians. There is another striking circumstance. They try to regard the bloody carnage in the Palestinian camps as an isolated fact. The Sabra and Shatila are just a link in a chain of crimes. One has only to begin a real investigation, and these questions will arise: Who sanctioned the attack on Lebanon -- a criminal act of aggression against a sovereign and independent state -- and the killing of tens of thousands of innocent people? Why did the United States become an accessory to that crime by giving the aggressor full material and moral support?

It was in an attempt to avoid questions of this sort that Tel Aviv staged the "investigation." But the criminals cannot evade responsibility. An international commission is working to investigate Israel's crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The documents assembled by it are an indictment of the Israeli aggressors.

MOSCOW PERSIAN CALLS FOR END OF IRAN-IRAQ WAR

GF081101 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Tragedy of Two Nations"]

[Text] Dear listeners. Every day communiques are issued by the military high commands from Baghdad and Tehran. These brief communiques are a reflection of the actual tragedy of two neighboring nations. People are being killed on both sides and there is also loss of material.

The United Nations has repeatedly endeavored to end the bloodshed. Its mediation missions, namely the nonaligned and the organization of Islamic countries [as heard], have visited the capitals of the two countries time and again, including twice in July and September and the Iran-Iraq war was discussed in the Security Council session. The UN Security Council adopted some resolutions in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter asking for the withdrawal of all the troops of both sides to the internationally recognized frontiers and the continuation of mediation efforts for an amicable settlement of the dispute which is acceptable to both sides.

A similar resolution was adopted at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly in October. Despite these efforts, the sanguinary war continues in the Persian Gulf region and there seem to be no indications of its actual termination. Here this question arises: Why is this war and bloodshed necessary? Iran and Iraq are two neighboring Muslim nations possessing rich oil resources and their interest lies in the optium utilization of this wealth for the growth and progress of their respective economies to ward off the persistent colonial and neocolonial exploitation.

Baghdad and Tehran profess adherence to the Nonaligned Movement and the anti-imperialistic stance in the international sphere and wish to play a dynamic part in the affairs of the region. It is obvious that this war is not necessary for Iran or Iraq. The Arab states and the nonaligned countries have also suffered consierably due to this war, because this war has diverted their forces from combating the Israeli aggressor -- the archenemy of the Arabs. The events in Lebanon are concrete evidence of this fact.

The Iran-Iraq war has widened the schism among the Arab nations and has undermined their power in the struggle against the conspiracies of the [word indistinct], which was later discussed at the summit of the Arab heads of state at Baghdad.

The nonaligned countries were unable to hold their next high-level session in Baghdad. Who reaped benefits from this? General Eytan, the Israeli chief of staff said with extreme audacity: The two sides are bent on destroying each other with such obstinacy that it is a delight to behold. Let them continue the good work. But from Washington, we do not hear such sounds. The American administrators are more cautious. However, this does not alter the fact. The weakening of Baghdad, the (?disunity) of the Arabs and the military tension in the area, all these are to the advantage of the imperialist United States which is capitalizing on this war to increase its military presence in the Persian Gulf region.

The Soviet Union has persistently but with firmness tried to end the war. Andrey Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, said in his speech at the 37th session of the UN General assembly: The Soviet Union wants the war between two countries, both of which have cordial relations with our country, to end and all efforts should be mustered to bring this about. The Soviet Union sincerely wishes to silence the roar of the cannon in the Gulf region as soon as possible and forever.

SOVIET TRAINING OF IRAN'S NATIONAL CADRE

NC071430 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As we previously informed you, the report by the State Committee for Foreign Trade Relations published in Moscow states that the number of experts trained with Soviet cooperation for developing countries is almost 61 million. The Soviet Union trains experts for the basic branches of industries, teachers, doctors and agricultural experts. Today we will discuss Soviet cooperation in the training of Iran's national cadre which is carried out in several ways. Some skilled workers are trained in 16 education centers and vocational training centers formed by Soviet cooperation in Iran and others are trained where Soviet experts are working such as in Esfahan, (?Kerman), Mashhad and many other Iranian cities.

Assistance in training Iran's national cadre is also carried out by enrolling Iranians in schools of higher education and specialized technical schools in the Soviet Union and in vocational classes near the production units. Over the past 15 years about 1,500 Iranian experts have attended courses in Soviet production centers and 120 have graduated from Soviet universities and colleges. Unfortunately, during recent years the number of Iranian students studying in the Soviet Union has dropped to almost zero, while the Soviet Union proposes that each year 30 Iranian students, to whom education subsidies and other benefits will be granted, study in Soviet schools of higher education.

With Soviet technical assistance, eight training centers are currently being formed in Iran where skilled workers will be trained for Iran's economy. The vast training of skilled workers, with the help of Soviet experts on the site, in the use of production units built within the framework of Soviet-Iranian economic and technical cooperation is one of the most effective forms of assistance to vocational training of Iranians either on an individual basis or in groups in [word indistinct] classes. Soviet engineers and technicians do not hesitate to spend time and very willingly place their vast experience at the disposal of Iranian workers. The Soviet workers do not have secrets in production that they must hide from the Iranians. On the contrary, they sincerely do what they can so that their Iranian colleagues can learn the skill in which they are interested as best and as soon as possible.

A noteworthy point is that, during his stay in Iran, one Soviet expert trains an average of six Iranian workers and experts.

An important characteristic [words indistinct] Iranian experts trained with the assistance of Soviet experts can, after the completion of the construction of a production unit, [words indistinct] operate without using the services of foreigners. The gas pipeline, the Tabriz thermal power plant, the Tehran coldstores, the grain elevators in Shiraz, Zahedan, Arak, Andimeshk and many other production units that are working nonstop are excellent examples of this type of cooperation. The construction of large and important production units with Soviet cooperation like the Esfahan steel complex, the Kerman coal mines and other large production units are of great social importance since they help in the noteworthy expansion of [words indistinct] and effective help in solving the problem of decreasing unemployment which is of great importance to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Needless to say, the Soviet Union -- contrary to some capitalist countries -- has no share in the incomes of the production units built with Soviet cooperation and is not striving to gain economic privileges and concessions. Undoubtedly, the expansion of Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the training of Iran's national cadre will strengthen good-neighborliness between the two countries. Soviet organizations are prepared, if requested by Iranian organizations, to cooperate in this field.

CPSU, SUPREME SOVIET CABLE TO PDRY LEADER

PM081505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 83 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers send you, the YSP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium and the PDRY Government and people congratulations and best wishes on the portentious date -- the 15th anniversary of the proclamation of an independent South Yemeni state.

Over the period since then the people of Democratic Yemen under the YSP's leadership have achieved many successes in liquidating age-old backwardness, implementing profound socioeconomic transformations in the working people's interests and developing the economy and culture. Your country can continue to count on the Soviet Union's immutable support in resolving these tasks.

We express confidence that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen, sealed by the 1979 treaty, will continue to develop for the good of our countries' peoples and in the name of achieving a just peace in the Near East.

We wish you, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, health and happiness, and the friendly people of Democratic Yemen new successes on the path of socialist orientation.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers.

GREKOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PDRY

PM090905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- A CPSU delegation headed by L.I. Grekov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, has returned to Moscow from Aden. The delegation traveled to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] at the invitation of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee to participate in the celebrations for the 15th anniversary of the PDRY's national independence.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON AFRICAN ISSUES

LD090956 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- The USSR's relations with African countries and the political, social and economic problems of the African Continent are in the focus of attention of a press conference which opened here today.

The attending Soviet and foreign newsmen were addressed by Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the Africa Institute and a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He spoke about the role and place of African countries in the international arena, and about the large scope of work done by Soviet scientists involved in African studies. Anatoliy Gromyko pointed out that since his institute was founded twenty years ago, its staff has published over 600 research papers.

RSA INVADES LESOTHO IN PURSUIT OF 'TERRORISTS'

LD090746 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Maputo December 9 TASS -- In the early hours today troops of the racist South African Republic invaded the territory of Lesotho. As a result of an attack against Maseru, the capital of that state, tens of peaceful civilians, including women and children, were killed.

According to reports from Johannesburg, General Viljoen, commander of the Defence Force of the Republic of South Africa, was trying to justify the fresh crime of the apartheid regime by the hackneyed contention of the "need to combat the terrorists" who are allegedly "given refuge" by the independent states of south Africa, including Lesotho. The Pretoria authorities are known to describe as "terrorists" fighters against the system of racial oppression. General Viljoen was forced to admit that there had been casualties among the civilian population of Lesotho in the course of the attack against Maseru.

HISTORY OF NRM, RSA ROLE HIGHLIGHTED

PM071037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Pilyatskin dispatch under the rubric "Behind the Events": "The 'Undeclared War' on the Zambezi"]

[Text] Maputo -- The night train approached Beira leaving the Zambezi behind. The passengers, city dwellers mostly, who were traveling to the provinces for food were dozing to the sound of the wheels. Suddenly there was an explosion and the train braked sharply. At that moment, automatic gunfire rattled against the cars. Fourteen dead, 50 wounded -- that was the result of the latest bandit action by the so-called "National Resistance Movement" [NRM].

According to estimates in the Western press -- which by no coincidence has been well informed on National Resistance Movement activity -- the sabotage detachments number over 10,000 men. What is more, they are equipped with modern weapons and are not short of ammunition. Who recruits and trains the terrorists, arms and continues to arm them and ship them into the heart of Mozambique's territory? Finally, whose are the orders being carried out by the bandits who leave bloody "visiting cards" in their wake?

The National Resistance Movement was created by the Rhodesian secret service, whose task set by Ian Smith, premier at that time, was to wage a merciless struggle against partisans. In March 1976 when Mozambique, fulfilling its internationalist duty toward the Zimbabwean people who had risen up against colonial oppression, closed the border with Rhodesia, Ken Flower, head of Rhodesian intelligence, already had on call the first detachment of saboteurs cobbled together from Mozambican traitors and Portugese mercenaries.

The bandits burned down a few cooperative stores and medical centers in Tete and Manica provinces. The next targets for attack were the refuge camps for Zimbabweans hiding from the punitive squads in Mozambique's border regions. However, the bandit gangs' financial patrons immediately began to increase the National Resistance Movement detachments' scale of operations and to attribute to them long-distance raids which were in fact carried out by Rhodesian commando cadres.

It has now been clearly established, the Mozambican magazine O TEMPO writes, that actions such as the blowing up of the Beira oil depot, for example, were previously carried out by Rhodesian parachutists. To cover their tracks, however, they deliberately "left behind" camouflage uniforms with National Resistance Movement markings. After every diversionary onslaught of course, the Rhodesian, South African (and, fed by them, the Western) mass media hastened to disseminate in unison fabrications about the appearance in Mozambique of an "internal political opposition" allegedly controlling vast areas of the country and even possessing their own radio transmitter there. In fact the Voice of Free Africa -- the offspring of similar "voices of freedom," financed by the U.S. CIA -- was not broadcasting from Mozambican territory at all but from Smith's army bases in the cities of Umtali, Gwelo and Fort Victoria.

A special training center was set up near Salisbury where agents underwent intensive training prior to being sent to Mozambique. As the South African spy Gordon Winter attests in his book "Boss From Within", South African secret service officers also took a direct part in this training. It was then that the Rhodesian and South African mentors turned their attention to (Andre Matsangan), who had committed a serious crime in Mozambique and had escaped justice across the border. He was appointed the National Resistance Movement's military leader. His chiefs needed this fiction to give the "movement," as it were, a "national character."

The traitor's career ended predictably: He was fatally wounded in battle and his army suffered a crushing defeat by fighters of the people's liberation forces (the Mozambican Army). Furthermore, it had become obvious by that time that the Smith-Muzorewa colonial regime's days were numbered and that the Patriotic Front's victory was inevitable. The National Resistance Movement was thus threatened with complete catastrophe. So an old friend from South Africa was immediately dispatched to help the bandits. Thus in Mozambique, using President Samora Machel's colorful expression, the National Resistance Movement had become the "mistress of South African intelligence."

Radio transmitters were transferred to northern Transvaal, where at the (Falaborva) and (Zoabastad) military bases the National Resistance Movement's leadership was relocated under (Alfonso Dkhlakama), a new ringleader, on whom South African Defense Minister Malan solemnly pinned South African Army colonel's stripes last year. "Your Army is part of our Armed Forces," the chief of the military department stated. There is no doubt about that. The National Resistance Movement not only operates on Pretoria's direct orders, but also has in its ranks quite a few officers and men from the South African Regular Army.

The documents of one such officer -- military intelligence Colonel Van (Nikerk) (or Charlie) -- were seized by Mozambican fighters when destroying a bandit base in a forest. The documents included a detailed list of installations mapped out for sabotage: The Pungue River Bridge, the oil pipeline linking Neira and Zimbabwe and so forth. Incidentally, an investigation into the circumstances of the blwoing up of the above-mentioned bridge made it possible to establish with complete certainty that South African saboteurs took part in this operation.

To supply the saboteurs with arms and to maintain ties with them, South African submaries systematically infiltrate Mozambican territorial waters to disembark landing forces and to pick up their own people, while warplanes and helicopters carry out private raids, flagrantly invading the country's air space. In recent months National Resistance Movement detachments have become considerably more active and according to statistics in the newspaper NOTICIAS are operating in 7 of the country's 10 provinces.

The military aim which the racist South African regime has set before the National Resistance Movement is to block the country's main highway linking the capital Maputo with Beira, Mozambique's second most important industrial center and port, and to decommission the communications by which freight is transshipped to the neighboring countries of Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia. Thereby Pretoria is trying to prevent the establishment and development of regional cooperation between the independent African states.

As for the political aims of the undeclared war waged against Mozambique, its enemies make no secret of their intention to use any means to destablize the internal situation there, to aggravate the existing difficulties, and to divert the republic from the path of socioeconomic transformations and the restructuring of the society on socialist lines. It should be noted that this subversive activity is taking place not only in full view of the West but also with the support of certain circles who assure Mozambique, in words at least, of their "friendly sentiments."

A National Resistance Movement envoy, entrenched in Lisbon, recently toured some West Europeran countries (specifically listed by the radio as West Germany, Britain and France). By the way, this is not the first trip of this kind. But is has a curious feature. The Portuguese-language newspaper O SECULO, published in Johannesburg, reports that high-ranking government officials in Lisbon took on the bother and financial expense of obtaining visas for (Dkhlakama) and two of his pals. National Resistance Movement "leader" (Dkhlakama) himself once blurted out that an audience had been given to him by the vice president of the Portuguese Social Democratic Party. It only remains to add that this vice president is now Portuguese premier. During a recent visit to Mozambique he gave an assurance at a press conference in Maputo that his government would not allow Portugal to serve as a base for subversive actions against Mozambique. As we can see, however, the facts provide different evidence.

These facts expose in full the criminal, terrorist character of the imaginary "resistance movement" under whose false mask one of the shock detachments of imperialism and racism in Africa is operating. The Mozambican people, who achieved independence after a long and stubborn struggle, are fully resolved to defend their revolutionary gains and to rout the National Resistance Movement's mercenary bandits.

IZVESTIYA MARKS ANGOLAN ANNIVERSARY

PM181435 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 11 November, Morning Edition, publishes on page 5 a 1,600-word Luanda dispatch from correspondent S. Nikonov under the heading "Dawn of a Young Republic," pegged to the seventh anniversary of Angola's independence. Nikonov reports on the development of Angola's power industry and in particular the (Kapanda) Hydroelectric Power Station. An Angolan power industry official notes the role of Soviet assistance in training Angolan specialists and states that Angola intends to "make extensive use of Soviet experience in the sphere of the electrification of rural localities." Nikonov also quotes remarks by a Soviet specialist working in Angola, who notes that it is hard to exaggerate the significance of the (Kapanda) power station for the Angolan people, "who are waging a difficult struggle to consolidate the country's political and economic independence."

USTINOV GREETS CASTRO ON CUBAN ARMED FORCES DAY

PM081423 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Esteemed Comrade Minister,

In the name of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I send to you and all Cuban servicemen cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of Cuban Armed Forces Day.

The Soviet people note with deep satisfaction the Cuban revolution's ongoing development and its success in the execution of the plans for socioeconomic development and the strengthening of the country's defense capability.

In conditions where the internal situation has been exacerbated through the fault of the aggressive circles of American imperialism the Cuban people and its Armed Forces are demonstrating firmness, great vigilance and constant readiness to defend their revolutionary gains.

The Soviet servicemen, expressing solidarity with the Cuban people's courageous struggle for their motherland's prosperity and independence, are full of determination to continue to strengthen the bonds of friendship and all-round cooperation which unite our fraternal peoples and armies.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S LATIN AMERICA TOUR

Levchenko Commentary

PY081339 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 7 Dec 82

[By Leonid Levchenko]

[Text] Reagan went on this trip in an attempt to dispel Latin Americans' distrust of U.S. policy, which clearly reflects the U.S. medieval designs.

Latin American relations with Washington deteriorated as a result of the U.S. neocolonialist policy toward Latin America and the open support given by the Reagan administration to Great Britain in its colonialist war with Argentina over the Malvinas Islands.

Reagan had a cool reception in the capitals of Brazil and Colombia, the first two capitals the U.S. President visited. Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo and Colombian President Belisario Betancur openly advocated respect for the people's rights and of the sovereignty of every country, including those of Central America.

It is precisely in Central America that Washington follows a policy of interference which is directed against Nicaragua, and against the struggle waged by the people of El Salvador and Guatemala.

Public opinion in Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica voiced protest against U.S. policy through large anti-U.S. demonstrations at which the U.S. interventionist policy in Central America was denounced.

The 5-day tour of the head of the Washington administration ended with his meetings with the leaders of the reactionary regimes of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. Reagan lauded what he regarded as successes in the promotion of human rights and democracy, despite the fact that the death toll of the bloody wave if terror unleashed in El Salvador has totaled more than 40,000 in recent years. In Guatemala alone more than 4,000 people were killed during the early months of the government of dictator Rios Montt.

Honduras was the last country visited by Reagan in his Latin American tour. Washington assigns special significance to its relations with the Honduran regime. The United States has made Honduras a center of aggression against Nicaragua. Provocative actions are carried out daily against Nicaragua by counterrevolutionary mercenaries who operate from Honduran territory. U.S. dollars and weapons have been used to crack down on the rising movement of liberation in Central America and to suppress the Nicaraguan revolution.

Reagan's tour of several Latin American countries revealed once again that the United States intends to continue to carry on a policy of exerting gross pressures against its neighbors and undermining their economic interests.

No Major Initiatives

PM071607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Moring Edition p 4

[R. Tuchnin "International Commentary": "A Trip With a Purpose"]

[Text] U.S. President R. Reagan is touring Latin America. In the final stage of the preparations for it an addition -- Honduras -- was made to the prearranged itinerary of Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica: In the Costa Rican and Honduran capitals the White House leader proposes to meet with ringleaders of the El Salvador and Guatemala military regimes.

If official sources are to be believed, during his tour the U.S. President intends to discuss mainly the state of affairs in the sphere of pan-American relations, economics and "democracy" in the continent. At the same time, Reagan's entourage has let it clearly be known that no important changes in Washington's Latin American policy should be expected from this trip. "Official administration spokesmen recognize," the journal BUSINESS WEEK writes, "that the President is hardly likely to put forward any major new initiatives in U.S. policy with regard to this hemisphere." This is also echoed by NBC TV correspondent (G. Atlee), who stresses that "the South American Continent believes that President Reagan's visit will change nothing," and "views it as just another gesture to which it is already accustomed."

In this context it is reasonable to ask: Why, in fact, has the White House head set off on such a long trip if it is to bring no concrete results? Here WASHINGTON POST observer J. Kraft was quite close to the truth when he termed it a "cosmetic" trip. In fact the U.S. Administration is trying with extreme haste to create a semblance of interest in its southern neighbors' difficult fate.

The South Atlantic crisis opened the eyes of millions of Latin Americas: Washington's firm support for Britain in the military conflict with Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands shook the entire pan-American system to its foundations like a gigantic explosion.

The countries of the continent realized the bitter truth more than ever before that what has now happened with Argentina could in the future be repeated with any other country south of the Rio Grande. It turns out that all the talk about "pan-American solidarity" is not worth a cent when the powerful northern neighbor's imperialist interests are affected to any degree.

Official Washington believes that the alarming echoes of the Anglo-Argentine conflict have already died down and that the time has come to paper over the deep cracks in the OAS facade. But the recent OAS session, in the words of the Bolivian newspaper PRESENCIA, "was like a cold shower for the U.S. Administration." "The betrayal with regard to the very system of Pan-American defense," it stresses, "and the burying in oblivion of OAS principles did not leave the overwhelming majority of the continent's government unaffected." One of the main aims of R. Reagan's trip was indeed to try to restore Washington's prestige which was greatly damaged after the South Atlantic crisis.

The situation in the U.S. Congress influenced President Reagan's decision to go south. A special session is beginning there to debate the budget and other topics on which a sharp discussion is anticipated. "Now," THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "when his working coalition in the Congress has been hit during the midterm elections, Reagan is trying to follow the example of other presidents who turned to matters in the international politics sphere when they lacked the votes to push through their programs on Capitol Hill."

Nor does Latin America expect any cheer from the talks on economic questions. Washington officials have already let it be known that the yardstick during the visit will be Reagan's "Caribbean initiative," which, as has been learned, was put forward under the slogan of "Open the doors wider to U.S. private capital." This crude monopolist credo will scarely be received favorably in the Latin American countries, whose foreign debt already exceeds $300 billion and whose national economies are in a slump.

As for Washington's thesis on support for "democratic principles" on the continent, a thesis which prefaced Reagan's trip, this has a most false ring. Even NEW YORK TIMES correspondent A. Riding could not refrain from this eloquent rejoinder: "Reagan intends to bolster conservative circles in Latin America and to continue to undermine the leftwing government in Nicaragua." Many Western observers concur in the opinion that the meetings between the White House head and representatives of the dictatorial regimes of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, which are using bloody terror to cruelly suppress any popular striving for freedom and independence, already indicate in themselves what Washington means by the word "democracy."

The future will show Latin America receives Reagan's 5-day trip. But one thing is already clear: It will scarely be able to soften the very acute contradictions which exist between the United States and the Latin American countries.

FURTHER ON SPEECHES AT SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Heavy Industry Minister

PM080825 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered by Deputy N.V. Goldin (Makeyevskiy-Sovetskiy Electoral Okrug, Donetsk Oblast) USSR minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises and member of the CPSU Central Committee, at 23 November evening session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The CPSU Central Committee plenum held on 22 November this year was a great event in our country's life. The speech at the plenum by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comprehensively elaborated vital problems of the party's economic and social policy at the present stage and defined the main tasks in CPSU domestic and foreign policy in the long term. In his profoundly incisive speech Comrade Yu. V. Andropov revealed the shortcomings which still exist in the national economy and indicated specific ways of eliminating them.

Capital construction plays an important part in increasing production forces and improving Soviet people's material and cultural living standard. Fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, construction workers, together with all the Soviet people, are resolving impressive tasks in further developing the economic potential and strengthening the defense might of our motherland.

At present the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises in conjunction with organizations of the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work is carrying out intensive work to complete the jubilee year program, striving to commission the greatest possible quantity of production projects. This year capacities for the production of steel, rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals, coke and mineral fertilizers, primary oil refining and the production of cement, and grain harvesting combines and others will be commissioned in full.

Special attention is being devoted to the fulfillment of targets associated with the implementation of the Food Program. Capacities for the production of 990,000 tons of standard units of concentrated mineral fertilizers in Kemerovo, the Zolotukha sugar refinery, capacities at meat combines in Lipetsk and Melitopol, the Vologda livestock raising complex and large poultry units in Orenburg, Murmansk and Chelyabinsk have already been commissioned.

We have intensive targets to fulfill in the next year of the 5-year plan. We support and unanimously approve the draft state plan for economic and social development of the USSR and the draft state budget for the country for 1983 which have been submitted for discussion by the USSR Supreme Soviet. They accord with the 26th party congress principles of increasing the country's economic potential and implementing large-scale social development measures.

Comrades! As is known, there are still many unutilized reserves in capital construction. Our ministry's organizations have not yet succeeded in eliminating existing shortcomings and achieving a radical breakthrough in improving construction. The timely commissioning of a number of important projects has not been ensured, labor productivity targets are not fulfilled, the capacities of construction industry enterprises are not being fully utilized and shortcomings in labor organization and the utilization of machinery are being eliminated only slowly. In order to eliminate these omissions, considerable work is being done to improve the technical level of construction.

A long-term program is being implemented to create large-scale interoblast enterprises ensuring the production and delivery to construction sites of progressive structures with an enhanced level of prefabrication and efficient new materials.

To implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, the ministry must implement major measures to save material and energy resources and also to improve the utilization of construction industry enterprises, machines, machinery, motor transport and other equipment. But in the current year construction organizations are experiencing serious difficulties because of delays in the delivery of a number of basic materials. A strained situation is emerging for 1983 as regards the supply of rolled metals, cement, timber and motor transport. In a number of cases the commissioning of projects is being held back by the failure to supply equipment on time. We ask the USSR Gosplan to give additional consideration to these questions.

Comrade Deputies! Our party's 26th congress pointed out that the new 5-year plan will be a serious test for construction workers. In his speech at the plenum Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted major shortcomings which exist in capital construction and indicated specific ways of eliminating them. He said that one of the central national economic tasks is to impose order in capital construction.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and Soviet Government that workers, engineers and technicians in capital construction will apply all their strength and knowledge to ensure the successful commissioning of production projects, and capacities and housing provided for by the plan for 1983, and together with all the Soviet people will make a fitting contribution to the cause of further strengthening our motherland's might. (applause)

Construction, Railroad Problems

PM080827 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered by Deputy S.Ye. Yatskov (Krasnopresenskiy Electoral Okrug; Moscow) locomotive team leader at the Moscow railroad's Ilich depot, at 23 November evening session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Excerpt] Comrades! The draft plan and budget for next year being examined at the present session define decisive sectors and key problems on which efforts should be focused.

The fruitful results of the implementation of plans are clearly visible from the example of Moscow. Economic and social development plans are being successfully implemented in the city, which makes possible a perceptible improvement in people's working and living conditions. At the same time there are still difficulties and shortcomings in the resolution of a number of vitally important questions. The housing problem remains acute in Moscow. Nor is there adequate financing for comprehensive construction work in new residential districts. As a result these districts have a shortage of children's preschool institutions, hospitals and general clinics, and trade, public catering and municipal services enterprises. Road-building and the laying of power and heat networks and water supply and sewerage systems lag behind the city's general rate of development, since insufficient resources are allocated for these operations. The modernization of industrial enterprises is taking place only slowly. The transport problem is acute.

Laggardness in resolving the problems enumerated is holding back the implementation of the general plan for Moscow's development in 1971-1990, approved by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers. We ask the USSR Gosplan and the relevant ministries and departments to examine and take into account the questions raised.

Comrades! The recent USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of fulfilling the state plan for industry in the first 9 months of 1982 gives rise to justified satisfaction. At the same time this report also reveals our shortcomings. Shortcomings exist in the work of railroad transport, too. These shortcomings were the subject of serious criticism at yesterday's CPSU Central Committee plan. The railroad workers will strive for the elimination of these shortcomings, and they will make every effort to fulfill and overfulfill targets for the shipment of national economic freight and for improving passenger services.

Ryazan Deputy

PM090835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered at 24 November Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet morning session by Deputy N.S. Priyezzhev (Sasovskiy Electoral Okrug, Ryazan Oblast) Ryazan Obkom first secretary and CPSU Central Committee member]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The oblast's working people displayed a high degree of organization during the sorrowful days of mourning in connection with the demise of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. They expressed their unshakeable desire to continue to work persistently for the good of the beloved fatherland.

Specific ways of reaching new targets of communist creation are defined in the decisions of the 22 November CPSU Central Committee plenum and the profound and pithy speech of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum.

Displaying tireless concern for the good of the people, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government attach exceptionally great significance to the development of agriculture. From their own experience the working people of Ryazan Oblast are convinced of the profound vital force of the party's agrarian policy.

Considerable work has been done in the oblast in recent years to improve the standard of arable farming. A labor victory was gained in the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. While the plan envisaged only 600,000 tons of grain, some 690,000 tons have been poured into the motherland's granaries. The selfless work of the Ryazan Oblast farmers was appraised highly by the CPSU Central Committee. Communists and all the oblast's working people consider it their patriotic duty to struggle with even greater persistence and enthusiasm to boost all sectors of arable and livestock farming and to seek to achieve an increase in the output and sale to the state of agricultural products. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee's instructions, we are adopting all measures in order to sharply increase the yield of grain crops and in the near future to increase grain production to 2.5 million tons and grain sales to the state to 1 million tons. We plan to increase the yield and gross harvests of potatoes, vegetables and other agricultural crops, boost livestock productivity and increase meat, milk and egg production. Land reclamation work is an important reserve in this matter. It is being carried out now on a broad scale hand in hand with land cultivation.

However, the utilization of reclaimed land's potential is being considerably held back owing to the absence of a modern exploitation system. The subdivisions of the RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Exploitation Administration which exist in the oblast do not have the necessary production base at their disposal. At the same time such bases exist for construction by the Glavnechernozemvodstroy association. It would seem expedient to unify these organizations with a view to building, repairing and exploiting land reclamation systems.

A large-scale thermal power station -- the Ryazan GRES -- with a capacity of 2.8 gigawatts has been built in our oblast. It channels over 8 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity per year into the unified power system.

However, the capacities of this power station and especially of the two single 800-megawatt units which were designed on the basis of fuel oil are by no means fully utilized. The main reas for this is a shortage of fuel oil.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum set the task of considerably improving the country's fuel and energy balance and primarily of reducing the proportion of oil used as fuel for power stations and replacing the fuel oil with gas. The deadline for switching power stations to natural gas has been fixed at 1984. Our oblast has a large subdivision of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises -- the Ryzantruboprovodstroy -- and powerful installation and construction organizations of the Ministry of Power and Electrification, which are capable of building a gas pipeline and switching the Ryazan GRES to gas in a shorter time. We ask the USSR Gosplan to speed up the designing of the gas pipeline in order to start the construction work by the second half of 1983.

Comrade Deputies! The State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for 1983, submitted for examination by the Supreme Soviet session, are a concrete embodiment of the 26th CPSU Congress guidelines and ensure the continuity of the party's social and economic policy. There is no doubt that 1983 will be an important stage on the path of further economic and spiritual flourishing of our great motherland. (applause)

Brest Deputy on Border Law

PM081611 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 7

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered by Deputy Ye.Ye. Sokolov, (Kobrinskiy Electrical Okrug, Belorussian SSR) Brest CPSU Obkom first secretary, at 24 November evening joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers during the debate on the draft USSR law on the USSR state border]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The pain in the hearts of the oblast's working people these days at that great loss -- L.I. Brezhnev's death -- is fused with a sense of pride in our glorious Communist Party. United, monolithic and headed by the Leninist Central Committee, it remains equal to its historic missions under all trials and confidently bears the torch of human happiness. The Communists and inhabitants of Brest Oblast have received with satisfaction the election of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, that prominent party and state figure and Leonid Ilich's very close comrade in arms, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They see the decision of the extraordinary Central Committee plenum as confirmation of the continuity of the party's course of strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might, increasing the Soviet people's prosperity and consolidating peace.

The law on the USSR state border is a vivid manifestation of concern to ensure the Soviet state's security and an important contribution to the development of Lenin's theory of the defense of the socialist revolution.

Ours is a border oblast. The city of Brest is the country's western gateway in the full sense of the word. It is here that over 2 million Soviet and foreign citizens and thousands of trains and vehicles cross the border each year. And it is well known that among those who enter our country there are not only people sincerely interested in learning a little more about the great Lenin's motherland and the Soviet way of life. There are also those who have special assignments from Western imperialism's subversive centers to force spiritual poison into the Soviet Union and procure information on the USSR's economic and defense potential. This is why the ordinary working days and holidays of the Brest border guards and customs officials are filled with purposeful intensive labor. At our checkpoint alone they annually confiscate tens of thousands of publications directed against communist ideology and morality. Furthermore, contraband goods worth millions of rubles are confiscated, including a considerable quantity of products of a hostile propaganda character.

Such is the reality. It confirms the profound conclusion reached at the 26th party congress that the West is now setting in motion a whole system of resources designed to undermine and unsettle the socialist world. The inhabitants of Brest Oblast have had occasion to be convinced of this with their own eyes.

All this predetermines the high degree of responsibility of the oblast's party and soviet organs and Komsomol and trade union organizations and is taken into account in their practical activity. Implementing party and government instructions on intensifying the protection of the border and on raising the Soviet people's political vigilance, they are doing multifaceted work to foster among working people a class sense and a readiness and ability to participate actively in protecting the border and defending their native state's interests. An atmosphere of profound mutual understanding and close cooperation has been formed in relations between party and soviet organs and labor collectives and Border Guard servicemen. Joint aktiv conferences, volunteer brigade rallies, political theme days, vigilance checks, meetings between responsible party, soviet and Komsomol workers and Border Guard servicemen, and Border Guard weeks are held. The patronage of border details by oblast labor collectives is being actively developed. The law on the state border will undoubtedly give this work fresh impetus. I propose that the draft be approved as submitted.

The draft law under discussion also fully takes into account the fact that in our country protection of the border is a matter for the whole people. Participation in protecting the motherland's borders has become a norm of conduct for Soviet people. In the Brest border detachment's zone of operation virtually one border violator in two is detained with the assistance of inhabitants of the oblast. Many have been presented with state awards and rewarded with other incentives for their vigilance.

Among the Brest Border Guards are representatives of many nationalities in the Soviet land. The sons of 30 of the USSR's peoples defended the Brest fortress. The name of Hero of the Soviet Union Andrey Mitrofanovich Kizhevatov who died on the border in the early days of the Great Patriotic War is eternally inscribed in our motherland's history. By nationality he was a Mordvinian. Young men from the hero's home area are constantly serving in the border detail which bears his name. There are four details which bear the names of heroic sons of the illustrious Russian people.

Akakiy Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, a Georgian, died a brave death in the battle in the citadel on the Bug River. His fellow countryman Varlam Mikhaylovich Kublashvili now serves on the border at Brest. That surname is well known to every inhabitant of Brest and every serviceman on the country's western border. And it acquired this renown in peacetime. During his period of service he arrested 32 border violators and confiscated contraband goods worth nearly R4 million. Our given names and patronymics are different, indeed, but our fatherland is the same.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and the USSR Supreme Soviet that the Central Committee November plenum decisions, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's profoundly argued policy speech and the laws adopted at the present session will be a fresh incentive to the activity of our oblast's party and soviet organs and will raise still higher the masses' political and labor activeness. (applause)

Aksenov Speech

PM081151 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 p 2

[Speech delivered by Deputy A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers (Grodnenskiy Electoral Okrug, Belorussian SSR), at the 23 November evening session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet.]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! Yesterday's CPSU Central Committee plenum and the present USSR Supreme Soviet session have met on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- an event near and dear to us all.

They are the conclusion of a year of extremely full and fruitful work by the party and the people to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, a year marked by the Central Committee May plenum, which adopted the USSR Food Program and convincingly reaffirmed that, for the Communist Party, concern for the Soviet people's good and happiness is supreme.

The indestructible unity of the party and the people was displayed with unprecedented force during the days of nationwide grief over the death of the unforgettable Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Soviet people are well aware that at every turn of events and every trial the party remains equal to its historic mission.

Belorussia's working people, like all Soviet people, fervently approve and support the decisions of the extraordinary Central Committee plenum which resolutely and convincingly confirmed the continuity of the party's course of further strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might, of improving the people's prosperity and of consolidating peace and security on the planet and the election of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, that prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and staunch Communist and Leninist, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Expressing the thoughts and feelings of millions of Soviet people, our electors, all USSR Supreme Soviet deputies from the bottom of our hearts wish Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov tremendous success in his highly responsible and onerous activity as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in the name of socialism and peace and in the name of the happiness and prosperity of our great socialist motherland.

The Central Committee November plenum, which set an example of an approach displaying Leninist wisdom toward the resolution of urgent tasks of the country's socioeconomic development and toward foreign policy questions, was a vivid manifestation of the party's tremendous creative force. Our republic's Communists and working people perceive the decisions of the party Central Committee November plenum and the instructions of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as a combat program for their further work.

Comrade Deputies! The current year has been marked in Belorussia, as throughout the country, by the working people's active participation in nationwide socialist competition for a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Belorussia's industry has fulfilled the 10-month targets for the production and sales of output and increased labor productivity ahead of schedule. Industrial production has increased by 4.8 percent as against the annual plan of 4.3 percent, and labor productivity has increased by 3.1 percent, which is also higher than the annual targets. Output worth R382 million, including consumer goods worth R82.7 million, has been produced over and above the plan. The output of goods in the top quality category was 44 percent of the volume of products subject to certification.

Agricultural workers have worked worthily. Each harvested hectare produced 19.6 quintals of grain of despite the unfavorable weather conditions. The republic fulfilled the plan targets for the sale of grain to the state and for the first time poured over 1.87 million tons of grain into the motherland's silos, which was rated highly in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings message.

This year a number of measures have been implemented to intensify stockraising and there has been an increase in the livestock and poultry population and in milk, meat and egg production. There has been a marked increase in the sale of livestock products to the state. Thus 7 percent more livestock and poultry and 9 percent more milk have been sold than in the corresponding period last year. Purchases of surplus milk from the republic's population, which totaled about 600,000 tons in the first 10 months, have been stepped up considerably. The republic's contribution to the country's food resources has increased in the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan. Belorussia's working people will work with even greater persistence on implementing the country's Food Program.

Quite a lot has been done by our construction workers. The commissioning of fixed capital this year using state capital investments was 118 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. Some 6 percent more housing has been commissioned. The plan targets of the second year of the 5-year plan for improving the prosperity of the republic's working people are being unsuccessfully implemented.
Within the country's integrated national economic complex the Belorussian SSR is now an industrial-agrarian republic which in a short period has overcome its age-old backwardness and the consequences of the most destructive war. I shall quote just a few very remarkable facts. This year Belorussia's industrial production will increase 360 percent in comparison with 1965. There has also been considerable growth in agriculture. since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum, sales to the state have increased by 440 percent for grain, 140 percent for livestock and poultry, 100 percent for milk and 510 percent for eggs.

On the eve of the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation I would like to express over and over again the sense of our very deep gratitude to the Communist Party, its Central Committee, the Soviet Gvoernment, all the peoples of our multinational motherland and above all the great Russian people for their constant and selfless assistance and support at all stages of the republic's economic and cultural building.

Comrades! When speaking of what has been achieved, we are, however, aware that in the current year the republic could achieve considerably more, particularly in the intensification of the national economy. To date, unfortunately, not all our soviet and economic cadres have restructured their work in the spirit of the party's demands on improving the economic mechanism and economic management. In a number of instances we still do not show a high enough sense of responsibility for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, for the observance of state and plan discipline and for the fullest revelation and utilization of reserves and potential for further increasing production and improving its efficiency. It is in this that we see the reasons why some of the republic's industrial associations, enterprises and construction organizations and kolkhozes and sovkhozes are failing to fulfill plan targets and socialist pledges.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers and local party and soviet organs are taking effective measures to decisively eliminate these and other shortcomings, to make up for the losses that have been allowed to occur and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment fo the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and the steady improvement of the efficiency of the entire national economy. This is particularly important for the successful resolution of the tasks placed before the republic in the draft 1983 economic and social development plan. And these tasks are indeed great and crucial.

The republic's party organization, soviets, working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia are doing everything necessary to successfully fulfill the plan targets of the 3d year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Comrade Deputies! We can all see clearly that the 1983 draft plan and budget presented for examination by the current session ensure the further onward socioeconomic development of the country as a whole and of each republic individually. This is why I, like previous comrades, fervently support the proposals to approve and ratify the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the draft USSR state budget for 1983 taking into account the amendments of the Plan and Budget Commission and other USSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions.
At the same time, in connection with the discussion of the draft plan and budget I should like to speak on some questions related to the implementation of the national economic plan. As is well known, the 26th CPSU Congress defined the improvmeent of the structure of capital investments and the renewal of enterprises' fixed capital on the basis of modernization and retooling as a very important avenue of the intensification of social production.

Considerable work is being done in this direction in our republic, too. However, a further increase in the amount of modernization is being delayed because of shortcomings in the planning system, which is failing to take full account of the interests of all participants in the modernization process. Thus consturction workers are often more interested in building new projects than in renovating or modernizing old ones; nor are planners always interested in increasing the amount of modernization since their pay now depends on project costs. All this to a certain extent slows down the implementation of the tasks of the more active modernization of existing enterprises. In our opinion, it is necessary to improve the method of planning this type of work and to define normatives and indicators for assessing the economic and financial activity of all participants in the modernization process.

That's not all. The system for planning capital investments and volumes of contract work also requires radical improvement, in our view. The resources allocated for soicioeconomic development are not always covered by the contract work ceilings, which leads to their being underutilized. In this context I would ask the USSR Gosplan to take additional measures to improve balance in the planning of volumes of capital investments and volumes of contract work, as required by the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decisions.

And one more question; As is well known, the intensification of the use of hayfields and pastureland is of tremendous significance for the steady increasing of livestock output. In our republic, however, their productivity is half that of plowland, despite the measures that have been taken. The fact is that they are receiving insufficient mineral fertilizers because there is a fertilizer shortage. Furthermore, the unjustified and, to put it bluntly, wrongful practice of crosshauls of mineral fertilizers is still current. Fertilizers produced within the republic are shipped out of it while similar fertilizers are shipped in to our republic from other parts of the country. To eliminate crosshauls, save rolling stock and ensure the steady conversion into commodities [aotovarivaniye] of the funds allocated to the republic for mineral fertilizers, we would urgently ask the USSR Gosplan, the all-union Soyuzselkhozkhimiya association and the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production to organize the delivery to us of the above-mentioned fertilizers from plants located on the republic's territory.

In conclusion, allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and you, comrade deputies, that Soviet Belorussia's working people, under the leadership of Lenin's glorious party and in the indissoluble alliance of the fraternal republics, will continue to follow the course outlined by the 26th party congress, increasing their contribution to the strengthening of our great socialist motherland's eocnomic, scientific, technical and defense might. [applause]

Estonian Deputy

PM081111 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 p 3

[Speech delivered at 24 November morning session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet by Deputy O.P. Kuul, Kekhraskiy Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR]

[Excerpt] As a result of the consistent consolidation of the production and nonproduction spheres' material and technical base, fixed capital is increasing year by year (the republic's production capital has increased by almost 19 percent in the last 3 years, incorporating an increase of almost 20 percent in the case of agriculture. In recent years, however, material resources allocated for the maintenance and operation of fixed capital have remained at virtually the same level as in the preceding year, and in the case of some materials have even been decreasing. In 1983, for example, the USSR Gosplan is allocating cement, soft roofing materials and cast-iron standpipes to meet the republic's maintenance and operating requirements at the same

level as in 1982, and even less has been allocated in terms of rolled ferrous metals, nails, glass and roofing shingle than in 1982.

Owing to the lack of materials for the maintenance and operation of fixed capital, a considerable proportion of buildings, installations and equipment is in an extremely unsatisfactory condition. When there is a shortage of such materials in agriculture there is frequently no opportunity to properly prepare winter accommodations for livestock, fodder storage facilities and warehousing for taking delivery of agricultural produce. All this results in the premature deterioration of costly fixed capital.

Considerable difficulties are arising in the maintenance of the housing stock and health care, educational and cultural facilities. We request that further consideration be given to the question of increasing the republic's stock of materials for maintenance and operating requirements.

Georgian Deputy

PM081501 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Nov 82 p 3

[Speech delivered by Deputy G.A. Tsitlidze, chairman of the Lenin Kolkhoz in the Georgian SSR's Makharadzevskiy Rayon (Makharadzevskiy Electoral Okrug), at the 23 November afternoon session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] A very interesting form of collaboration between public farms and private plots in the production of food products ahs been introduced in the republic. The fact that the functions of procuring and paying for the output handed over were entrusted to kolhozes in 1977 has undoubtedly had a positive effect on the development of personal plots. Unfortunately, a certain amount of the output which we dispatch to various cities in the country does not fully reach the consumers owing to the lack of proper monitoring when unloading transport and storing it in bases. It would be desirable for representatives of bases to receive the goods at the point of dispatch.

Production of livestock-raising products could be sharply increased if the Tsentrosoyuz board were to seek out the possibility and restore the practice of exchanging [otovarivaniye] our industrial and subtropical crops for grain.

The republic does not now have enough mixed fodder. There is also a shortage of mineral fertilizers for annual crops. We are feeling increasingly acutely the shortage of manpower for picking leaf tea -- which also has a pernicious effect on the quality of the finished product.

The situation can be improved through the broad introduction of manual electrical equipment. Unfortunately, the plantation electrification plan is not being fulfilled owing to interruptions in the supply of poles and other materials. Nor do we yet have reliable agricultural machines for work under mountain conditions.

The further development of Georgia's national economy largely depends on the accelerated construction of a base power station, otherwise the electricity shortage will increase, and the situation could soon prove critical. We beg the appropriate organizations to examine and positively resolve these vitally important questions.

On my colleagues' behalf I address words of gratitude to the leaders of union ministries and departments, and at the same time I ask that one of the many administrations and departments be endowed with the rights of actively assisting kolkhozes -- be armed with fresh thoughts, with thoughts just like those set forth in the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, and not with instructions issued almost before the creation of kolkhozes.

Judge for yourselves; we are now busy procuring citrus fruits. The acute shortage of special cars is delaying the dispatch of the fruit. But the Ministry of Railways fails to respond to repeated requests from the republic's leading organs and provides insufficient cars. This can do tremendous harm to both kolkhozes and the state budget.

Georgian Deputy on Housing

PM080945 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Nov 82 p 2

[Speech delivered by Deputy G.N. Kurtanidze, coremakers' team leader at Tbilisi's Tsentrolit foundry and deputy for Tbilisi's Pervomayskiy Electoral District, at the 24 November morning session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] The resolution of the housing and municipal questions is an important aspect of concern for the working person and for his needs and vital interests. As a representative of the working class, I know how much the party and government do to ensure that every working family has well-appointed housing. However, we still have many families living in Tbilisi under unfavorable housing conditions. And they include invalids, war participants and labor veterans. This is an acute problem in all the republic's cities. At the same time, according to the draft, the funds allocated to Georgia, including the republic's capital, for housing and municipal construction are being reduced. In particular, for 1983 it is planned to reduce state capital investments for housing construction by 14 percent and for municipal construction by 22 percent. Therefore, we earnestly request the Gosplan to take this situation into account and to leave the funds allocated for this at least at the level of this year's plan. In addition, we earnestly entreat the union ministries which have their own large enterprises on the territory of Tbilisi city -- in particular, the Ministries of the Petroleum Industry; the Gas Industry; the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry; the Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems; the Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building; the Food Industry; Light Industry; and others -- to provide also for volumes of shared [dolevoy] participation in housing construction for Tbilisi city at the level of the 1983 [as published] plan.

'Irrational' Planning

PM080943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 3

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered at 24 November morning session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet by Deputy G.N. Kurtanidze (Tbilisi's Pervomayskiy Electoral Okrug, Georgian SSR), member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee]

[Excerpt] For many years Tbilisi's Tsentrolit plant worked well. Yet suddenly it was on the verge of failure: Manufacturing methods were obsolete and the enterprise had ceased to cope with the tasks set before it.

The plant is now being modernized. During the modernization the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and the republican organs have elaborated and are implementing dual measures. But the modernization is geared to increasing the output of pig iron, not cast steel. Yet there is an increased demand in the republic for cast steel in connection with the creation of additional capacities for the production of mainline electric locomotives and the completion of the construction of a plant for the production of equipment for suspension cableways and a number of other factors.

Thus unless the nature of our plant's modernization is altered, the republic will have to import a considerable quantity of cast steel and export pig iron, which in our view, is extremely irrational.

The USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and the republican organs share this attitude to the matter and persistently raise it with the planning organs. Yet for incomprehensible reasons the USSR Gosplan does not agree with this, preferring to plan the import of cast steel to the republic from the city of Shakhty.

Our plant has recently been driven frantic by stoppages and restrictions in electricity supply, particularly in the fall and winter period. Many enterprises of the city of Tbilisi and indeed the entire republic are in the same position. As far as I know according to the existing findings of the union organs this question can in no way be resolved without constructing a base power station in the republic. And this problem will become increasingly acute in the future. We have a big request to make to the Gosplan and Ministry of Power and Electrification to help us in definitively resolving this problem.

Ukraine's Sologub

PM081043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 6

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered by V.A. Sologub, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Trade Unions Council and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 23 November evening session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] The republic's working people played the most active part in drawing up and discussing the draft plans for next year. Many critical observations and proposals were made.

For instance, in the last 10 years the Donbass mines have been planned and organized on the basis that they will be equipped with the latest highly productive equipment. Naturally, it is planned to reduce their manpower requirements by one-half or two-thirds. But as practice shows, many mines do not receive the planned equipment on time and have to be reorganized on the basis of mass-produced equipment. Of course, this leads both to an increase in the number of workers and to a deterioration in the mines' economic indicators.

Serious difficulties are also experienced in ferrous metallurgy, an important sector of industry. At workers' meetings and conferences on concluding collective contracts, working people urgently raise questions of implementing the modernization of enterprises, supplying them with highly productive equipment and metallurgical raw materials, strengthening repair services and expanding housing construction. We ask the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy to resolve these issues more actively.

Comrades! At each stage of the USSR's development our party and government, proceeding on the basis of the development of the country's production forces and requirements, have set concrete tasks for the Soviet people, and everything necessary has certainly been done to ensure their successful implementation. One such task at the present stage is the timely construction of the export gas pipeline from Urengoy to Uzhgorod. One-fourth of this main pipeline goes through Ukrainian territory. A competition between construction workers on the "worker relay" principle has been organized in the republic. The transcontinental pipeline will be constructed ahead of schedule -- that is the firm word given by our country's working people!

Impressive, crucial tasks in further increasing the people's well-being were set for the country's working people by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the Food Program. Here special attention is devoted, among other important tasks, to questions of increasing gross yields of sugar beets and developing the sugar industry.

In order to significantly increase sugar production it is necessary to provide farms with highly productive machinery and sufficient quantities of herbicides and mineral fertilizers, which will make it possible to make a complete switch to mechanized techniques in sugar beet cultivation in the next few years. It is also necessary to speed up the resolution of questions connected with developing sugar refinery capacities, in order to reduce the sugar refining period from 130 to 90 days.

Energy, Pollution Problems

PM081359 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 25 Nov 82 p 3

[Speech delivered by Deputy S.B. Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers (Stepanakertskiy Electoral Okrug), at the 23 November afternoon session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] It is known that mineral fertilizers are one of the most important factors in improving arable farming efficiency. However, the funds being allocated to them can in no way satisfy the republic's needs, and, moreover, it is in one of the last places in the country in terms of the amount of fertilizer applied per hectare.

The republic is experiencing a great shortage of electricity. To resolve this very acute problem corresponding proposals have been prepared, which are now being considered by the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification. It is necessary to expedite the elaboration of planning documentation for the construction of an AES in the republic and a new TETS in the city of Baku and the allocation of capital investments in 1983 for the construction of a 500-kilovolt power transmission line from the Azerbaijan GRES in Apsheron.

The fulfillment of the planned measures for strengthening nature conservation is not being ensured in full owing to the limited nature of the funds being allocated. For this reason the level of atmospheric pollution in a number of the republic's cities exceeds the maximum permissible norms. This concerns, above all, such a major industrial center in the republic as Sumgait.

Now about something else, an important problem for us is that of supplying natural gas to housing, consumer service and municipal projects, as well as to industrial enterprises. Despite the fact that gas extractation is growing yearly in the republic and the set plans are being fulfilled and over-fulfilled (hundreds of millions of cubic meters of gas were extracted over and above the plan during the first 10 months of this year), we are experiencing serious difficulties over supplying gas to the population, power stations and other industrial enterprises. The point is that when the limits for gas are set, consideration is not given to the republic's increased needs associated with laying in gas supplies for population centers and enterprises, undertaken to fulfill party and government decisions. This results in disruption of the stable working of municipal, consumer service and industrial projects.

We hope that all these questions will be examined carefully by the USSR Gosplan and the appropriate union ministries and departments and will find a positive solution.

Kirovabad Plant's Problems

PM071053 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 25 Nov 82 p 3

[Speech delivered by Deputy A.Ya. Mailov, operator at Kirovabad aluminum plant and deputy for Kirovabad Electoral District, at the 24 November morning session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpts] The Kirovabad aluminum plant named for the USSR's 50th anniversary, where I have been working for 9 years, is a major nonferrous metallurgy enterprise.

For the first time in world practice the plant has since 1966 been carrying out the comprehensive processing of alunite using Soviet technology on one of the country's largest deposits, which is in Azerbaijan. Such valuable products as alumina, sulfuric acid and potassium sulfate are obtained during processing.

At the same time we have problems. Their resolution by union organs would enable us to increase our return and our contribution to realizing the USSR Food Program and to improve production efficiency and product quality, and profitable work would be made possible. The problem is that our enterprise has long been badly supplied with raw materials -- caustic potash, the need for which is met by only 10 percent. Satisfying the enterprise's raw material needs will make it possible to double the output of alumina and sulfuric acid and increase mineral fertilizer production 300-400 percent.

Despite the fact that this question has been examined at the USSR Gosplan and the corresponding union ministries, it still has not been resolved in full. It is true that a major caustic potash production facility has been constructed at the USSR Chemical Industry Ministry's Sumgait Organicheskiy Sintez production association specially to satisfy our plant's needs. Thanks to the measures adopted, the aforesaid capacities were commissioned within the prescribed times. But because of the uncoordinated actions of the Chemical Industry Ministry and the Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers and the lack of raw materials, which were to have been supplied by the Berezniki combine of the Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, these capacities have not been producting the necessary output for 2 years now. We beg the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministries of Mineral Fertilizer Production, Chemical Industry and Nonferrous Metallurgy to take measures to resolve this question and provide the Kirovabad aluminum plant with raw materials, starting in the second half of 1983. Providing the plant with caustic potash would also enable our collective to successfully resolve questions of improving the environment, production standards and the workers' working conditions.

There is another question of concern to metallurgists. In the current 5-year plan the foundations are being laid in our republic for the production of metal powders. And it is planned to continue work in this direction in the future. A large plant will be constructed in Baku for the production of powders from copper alloys. The first steps in this direction have already been taken -- in 1980 an experimental plant was set up, production capacities were commissioned, and the first batches of output were produced. According to consumers' comments, the output is not inferior in terms of quality to the best foreign examples. However, despite the considerable saving as a result of using metal powders in the national economy, the extent of their introduction is lagging behind the rate of increase in production, particularly in the machine-building sectors -- the chief consumers of this product. Therefore, there are already great difficulties in selling the powders. We beg the USSR Gosplan and the relevant minstries to provide in the plans for the country's economic and social development, as of 1983, for the extensive use of metal powders in various sectors of the national economy.

Ekibastuz, Fertilizer Problems

PM081459 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 82 p 2

[Speech delivered at 23 November morning session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet by Deputy N.A. Nazarbayev (Leningradskiy Electoral Okrug, Kazakh SSR), member of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee]

[Excerpts] The party Central Committee November plenum particularly indicated the great significance of further developing the fuel and energy complex. According to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, Ekibastuz must become a giant and assume the largest share in implementing the country's energy program. It is already playing an important part in supplying the national economy with electricity and cheap fuel.

About R1 billion has been invested in the complex's development, and the world's biggest pit, the unique Bogatyr, with a capacity of 50 million tons of coal a year, and power units of 0.5 gigawatts each at the Ekibastuz No 1 GRES have been commissioned. However, this enormous expenditure is so far failing to produce the proper return. At the Ekibastuz No 1 GRES the power units are working extremely unsteadily, which is leading to considerable stoppages and losses which are hard to make up in a number of sectors of the economy. The main reason for the electricity generation shortfall lies in numerous defects in the equipment supplied by the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and the lag in constructing housing for power industry workers. Large additional funds have been spent on eliminating the plants' incomplete work and unfinished construction but no improvement has been achieved in the station's work and the restrictions on consumers are not being reduced.

We are also worried by the lag in building up coal extraction capacities. Despite the fact that in 1984-1985 it is planned to commission two sections of the Vostochnyy pit here producing 15 million tons a year, to this day no startup package [puskovoy kompleks] has been approved for them and questions of the production and supply of manufacturing equipment have not been resolved. The delayed commissioning of these capacities may complicate the provision of fuel for the power stations of the Urals, Siberai and other parts of the country. The situation which has taken shape in Ekibastuz requires the most active intervention from the Gosplan, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of Power and Electrification and other union organs in order to fulfill the party and government decision on this complex.

One more urgent question. In the solution of the USSR Food Program a special place belongs to the chemicalization of agriculture. Kazakhstan has a large raw material base for increasing the production of mineral fertilizers and plant protection agents. In the Karatau Basin alone over one-third of [the total] union phosphoros deposits have been discovered, but its potential is far from being used. The problems of the Karatau Basin's long-term development are being resolved only slowly and the production association operating there is working without the proper process stock [zadel], and many plants even now are not being supplied with raw material in the necessary volumes. At the same time questions of the full use of capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers and feed phosphates, which are only half-loaded at the Dzhambul Khimprom association, have been resolved no better. There are other examples. In the city of Shevchenko the capacities of the plastics plant constructed in 1980 are only one-third used because of errors in planning and because the main supplier of raw material for this enterprise, the Prikumsk plastics plant, began to produce this raw material only a year later. We ask the USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry to pay appropriate attention to these problems.

A large amount of work has been launched in the republic to increase the production of consumer goods. In the past 5 years there has been a 26 percent increase in their production. There is no doubt that a large part here will also be played by the new procedure for planning targets to be introduced as of 1983, enhancing the role and responsibility of the union ministries and republic councils of ministers for increasing the production and improving the quality of goods for the people. The Party Central Committee November plenum indicated once again the great significance of resolving this problem.

Yet union ministries like those of nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, tractor and agricultural machine building and others, despite the party's well-known demands, are declining to produce consumer goods at enterprises in Kazakhstan, or if they do produce them, it is only in an extremely small amount. We hope that this situation will be rectified.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON WORKING FOR PEOPLE'S GOOD

PM081511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the People's Good"]

[Text] Everything on behalf of man, everything for the good of man -- that is the starting point of the Leninist party's economic policy and the cornerstone of the social tasks set by its 26th congress. The speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the routine November Central Committee plenum and the decisions of the plenum and of the 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, confirmed with new force: Concern for the Soviet person, his working and living conditions and his spiritual improvement remains the party's most important programmatic principle.

"The party's plans are our plans," USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy A. Yomagulov, senior official at the Ufa Khimprom association, writes to PRAVDA. "It is clear to each of us that you cannot ensure increased well-being without the confident development of industry and agriculture. We workers, wholeheartedly approving the course of increasing production efficiency, consider it our duty to develop still more widely competition for the successful fulfillment of plan targets. That is our response to the party's concern for the people's good."

The plan approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet for the country's economic and social development in the 3d year of the 5-year plan provides for a further improvement in the people's material and cultural living standard. This means an increase in output of goods and in volume of services to the population. Soviet people's real income will increase by 3 percent next year. Of the R3.4 billion additionally assigned for all these purposes, more than R2 billion is intended for work payment measures. The average monthly wage for workers and employees will rise to R180.4 and kolkhoz members' pay to R130. There must be a further increase in the incentive role of work payments, which must be made more dependent on the end results of the activity of each working person and collective.

Our party and state devote special attention to those who work in sectors where national economic tasks of priority importance are being resolved today. In 1983 there will be an increase in the salaries of leaders, specialists and employees of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises in Siberia, the Far East, the Urals, the Central Chernozem Region and the RSFSR's Nonchernozem Zone. Here supplements will be added to wages for continuous employment on a particular farm, as well as additional leave for livestock workers. Other important social measures will be implemented in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on the implementation of the country's Food Program.

Great significance is attached to the growth of social consumption funds, thanks to which our country operates free education and medical assistance, material provision for labor veterans, assistance to large families and other privileges and payments to the population. These funds will total R134 billion next year -- 4.7 percent more than this year. As a result there will be an improvement, in particular, in pension provisions for people who have worked for at least 25 years at one enterprise, institution or organization; the length of service for women with children is 20 years.

As before, housing construction will proceed on a wide front. From all sources of finance, it is planned to commission housing with a total area of 106.6 million square meters. This exceeds the figure envisaged for 1983 in the 5-year plan target. Concern should be displayed everywhere for unconditional fulfillment of what is planned -- the more so since last year and this year the state plan for commissioning housing was underfulfilled by a total of approximately 9 million square meters. Local party and soviet organs and leaders of enterprises and organizations must adopt effective measures to eliminate shortcomings here. It is important to carry out construction work on a comprehensive basis and to commission in good time -- along with housing -- schools and social, cultural and consumer facilities.

Much work is to be done in the 3d year of the 5-year plan to improve supplies of food and industrial goods to the population. An increasing preferential growth is planned in B group sectors, as well as an increase in the production of articles in wide demand. Thus light industry enterprises will produce 2.7 percent more output than in the current year. It is necessary to do everything to improve and extend the range of textiles, clothing and footwear which are in great demand and to improve the quality and the technial parameters of color television sets, large refrigerators and washing machines. These and other measures must promote a better balance between effective demand and commodity resources and a growth in state and cooperative trade turnover.

We have many enterprises whose output has a good reputation and does not stay long on store shelves. But there are also collectives which do not really value the honor of their brand name and produce poor quality goods and obsolete models. At the same time, demand for a number of goods is still not satisfied. The sluggishness of the leaders of many trade organizations has a negative effect on the situation, as does the inadequate study of consumer demand, which sometimes gives rise to a quite unjustified shortage of particular consumer goods. This cannot be tolerated. It is necessary to improve the organization of trade and production, to maneuver commodity resources more flexibly and to bring local sources of raw materials into statewide circulation.

People largely judge the activity of party organizations, local soviets and economic and trade union organs by how problems of improving trade and consumer services are resolved and how health, educational and cultural institutions operate. Communists involved in this sphere must be particularly attentive toward working people's observations and wishes and display genuine concern for people. It is necessary to wage a more active, resolute struggle against those who are negligent in the use of the resources allocated by the state and who tolerate instances of embezzlement and waste.

The country's might and the further improvement of the people's well-being depend on the efforts of every working person and on our activeness, organization and discipline. May competition for the successful implementation of the socioeconomic tasks of the 5-year plan burn more brightly!

IZVESTIYA ON ROLE OF LOCAL SOVIETS, ISPOLKOMS

PM081317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Rural Soviet"]

[Excerpt] Small streams feed deep rivers. That is how it is here, too: The greater the contribution of each kolkhoz and sovkhoz to the successful solution of the food problem, the closer is the high goal set by our party in the people's interests. In order to achieve it, it is very important to make use of the land, the chief source of all our resources, as fully and as carefully as possible. Wherever the soviets are acting as real masters of their territory, they watch over the observance of land legislation, search out reserves to boost land fertility and livestock unit productivity and create a firm barrier against losses.

There are in each village questions which are best discussed, as it were, all together, by everyone who lives there and is united by common interests. This is the purpose of the village meeting, where the ispolkom and deputies consult with the population about everything that is worrying people.

Who, for instance, will not be affected by a discussion on cultivation of the kolkhoz fields and on how to secure and make the best use of winter feed for livestock?

How [well] has the population provided itself with fuel? Who can stand aside when the improvement of the village's public servcies and amenities and the building and maintenance of roads are discussed? Who does not have an interest in the development of the consumer services sphere? Where, if not at a village meeting, is it possible to discuss in detail how the cultural centers are satisfying the population's needs? There's no end to the issues for which the village meeting gets together and where vitally important matters are resolved in a committed and productive way.

One such matter is help for personal plots. A great deal of attention is deservedly given to them, as their share of the production of meat, milk, poultry, and especially potatoes, vegetables and fruit is quite considerable. They need systematic and appreciable help. And whose concern is it first and foremost if not the rural soviet's?

In Rostov Oblast the meetings have become traditional and they are held in all the various classifications of villages. Here the meetings have adopted pledges to increase by 50-100 percent this year the sale of agricultural production surpluses from personal plots. They help the villagers to provide themselves with cows and obtain piglets and chicks, correctly regarding this as an important and promising business.

Today, even more than before, a gulf between production growth and social development is inadmissible. The party has laid down an enormous program for restructuring rural areas and the construction there of housing, roads, schools, hospitals, kindergartens and stores. There is no need to demonstrate that it is the local soviets which have the main role to play in its implementation. The determining indicator for the efficency of their work must be the growth in productivity of agricultural labor.

The tasks of the organs of state power in rural areas are great and honorable. They are expected, under the Constitution, to solve all questions of local importance on the basis of statewide interests and the citizens' interests, to direct on their own territory economic and sociocultural construction and to ensure observance of the laws and the safeguarding of state and public order. An important role in all this is played by the rural soviet ispolkoms. How are the decisions taken being fulfilled? Are the deputies sufficiently active, and how are they to strengthen their ties with the voters? All of this is connected with the ispolkom's skillful organizational work and with its help to the people's elected representatives in the fulfillment of the law on the status of deputies.

GROMYKO TALKS TO FOREIGN MINISTRY PARTY ACTIVISTS

LD082128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Today at a meeting of party activists of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Communists planned the tasks for fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's November plenum. Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, spoke in detail on topical questions of the modern international situation and chief trends in the activity of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

LITHUANIAN PARTY PLENUM HELD, OFFICIAL ELECTED

LD091044 Vilnius Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The eighth plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania was held today in Vilnius. Participants in the plenum honored the memory of the outstanding party and state figure, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, with 1 minute of silence.

The plenum discussed the results of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the tasks facing the republican party organizations. A report was made by Grishkyavichyus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania.

Reports on the draft state plan for economic and social development of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic in 1983 and on the draft state budget of the Lithuanian SSR for 1983 were made by Drobnis, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and by Sikorskis, Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic minister of finance.

The plenum also examined organizational problems. It released Comrade Barauskas from his duties as member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania because of his retirement. The plenum elected Comrade Kayryalis member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania.

The plenum then concluded its work.

NEW SUPREME SOVIET OFFICIALS IN LITHUANIA

LD091046 Klaipeda Maritime Press Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] The sixth session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet ended 2 December. It discussed and adopted the housing code of the Lithuanian SSR. The session confirmed the decree of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. It also discussed organizational questions. It complied with the requests of Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretary S. Nauyalis and Committee of People's Control Chairman A. Barkauskas to release them from their duties because of poor health.

Klaipeda Gorkom Secretary I.I. Gurtskas was confirmed secretary of the Lithuanian SSR Soviet Presidium and Kayryalis was confirmed as chairman of the Committee of People's Control.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD090424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] A meeting of the RSFSR Council of Ministers took place on 8 December. It examined the tasks of the RSFSR ministries and departments, the councils of ministers of the autonomous republics, and the executive committees of soviets of people's deputies ensuing from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum. The meeting was addressed by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

RSFSR MINISTRY, TU LABOR LAW VIOLATIONS EXAMINED

PM081141 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at AUCCTU"]

[Text] A conference has been held at the AUCCTU to examine the question of the observance of labor legislation at enterprises of the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport. Taking part in the work of the conference were AUCCTU secretary K. Yu Matskyavichyus, Ye.G. Trubitsyn, RSFSR minister of motor transport, Trade Union Central Committee Chairman L.A. Yakovlev, and responsible workers of the AUCCTU apparatus, Trade Union Central Committee and the ministry.

The conference noted that in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions the trade union organizations are called on to step up the struggle for the strict observance of labor laws and to resolutely oppose violations of the labor rights of workers and employees.

However, the conference pointed out that at a number of the sector's enterprises the economic leaders, with the knowledge of the trade union committees, are still committing violations of the regulations governing the workers' labor and leisure and are failing to observe the schedules for the payment of wages, and in individual cases labor is being incorrectly remunerated. The administrations of some enterprises are failing to insure the fulfillment of the collective contracts, while trade union organizations are failing to display due exactingness.

The conference adopted recommendations addressed to the ministry and Trade Union Central Committee aimed at eliminating existing violations, increasing the exactingness displayed toward officials who violate the labor rights of workers and employees, and stepping up control over the observance of labor legislation at the sector's enterprises.

PRAVDA REPORTS KAZAKH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM081019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[Report by correspondents A. Petrushov and G. Kasenov: "Asserting a Businesslike Approach"]

[Text] Alma-Ata -- Working Kazakhstan, like the entire country, is now living under the impression of the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum's decisions. The republic's party organization is focusing the efforts of Communists and of every collective on the successful fulfillment of what has been planned. The 11-month plans were completed ahead of schedule on 26 November for the sale of industrial output and the production of the majority of the most important types of articles. Some 180 new production capacities were commissioned. The rural workers and constructinn workers have done a great deal. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan more than 200,000 well appointed apartments and many schools, hospitals and clubs have been constructed....

This was stated at yesterday's Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenum which discussed the tasks of the republic's party organizations stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum. D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report.

"The CPSU Central Committee November plenum confirmed yet again most convincingly the monolithic unity of our party's supreme organ and the Communist Party's firm determination to continue to follow unswervingly the course of the 26th congress in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy." The speaker said: The decisions of the Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, welcomed with satisfaction and approval by the working people of Kazakhstan and all Soviet people, are aimed at further implementing the course elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress for the steady improvement of the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards.

Those taking part in the plenum noted that the efforts of the party organizations and labor collectives must be aimed at doing the maximum in all sectors at every enterprise and on every farm, completing the jubilee year in a worthy fashion and creating conditions for successful work in the future. A feature of the new year consists in the fact that all the plan targets are strenuous, and the destiny of the 5-year plan as a whole will depend on their fulfillment.

The increase in production output must be obtained almost entirely by raising labor productivity.

During the plenum's discussion of the plans for 1983 great attention was paid to implementation of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions. The report and the speeches delivered by N. Morozov, first secretary of Tselinograd Obkom; A. Tynybayev, first secretary of the Kzyl-Obda Obkom; and N. Boltbayev, chairman of the north Kazakhstan Oblispolkom, noted that successful implementation of the Food Program requires efficient collaboration among all links of the agroindustrial complex.

Next fall at least 34 million tons of grain must be obtained to clear the republic's debt. A lofty peak, but the Kazakh people, as is well known, have already scaled it frequently. Party raykoms, primary party organizations and farm leaders and specialists, the plenum stated, must prepare even more persistently for the spring sowing and disseminate leading experience more widely. There are many examples of creative work in the republic. Thus the Kustanay Oblast workers delivered 4,261,000 tons of grain to the motherland's granaries, which is 1,108,000 tons more than the set plan.

Crucial tasks face the stockraisers. In some oblasts an insufficient quantity of fodder has been procured. Yet the fulfillment of current targets and the further development of the sector will both depend largely on the organized wintering of the livestock. The republic's stockraisers are now actively joining in socialist competition to increase livestock unit output in the winter and the sale of products to the state.

In the 1983 plan a central place is occupied by questions of increasing the production of consumer goods and improving their quality. The speakers said that everything is not well with this either in the republic. Light industry has recently show a marked deterioration in its work, reducing the production of knitted outerwear and of chrome and Russian leather articles. The production of confectioneries, vegetable oil and nonalcoholic beverages has been cut back. The Kazakh SSR Ministry of Local Industry was seriously rebuked for reducing the production of washing powders, aluminum dishes and household chemical items.

Discussing the key problems of the development of the base sectors of industry, those taking part in the plenum drew special attention to the further development of the fuel and energy complex. Kazakhstan has large energy capacities but they are not being fully used. Thus the thermal power stations, including those in Ekibastuz and Jermak, are not generating sufficient energy. There are stoppages in the operation of heat and power sources in Tselinograd, Petropavlovsk and Dzhezkazgan. Those taking part in the plenum pointed to the need to take effective measures to improve the sector's work. The republic's Ministry of Power and Electrification (the minister is B. Ivanov) was sharply criticized. Next year electricity generation should reach 76 billion kilowatt-hours.

Mention was also made of ways of developing coal extraction, which it is planned to increase to 122.6 million tons -- 2.4 million tons more than 1982. For this it will be necessary to increase capacities in Karaganda and Ekibastuz and to embark on the development of the Turgay Basin and increase the effectiveness of existing mines and pits, primarily at the Karagandaugol association.

The attention of those taking part in the plenum was also focused on problems of the further development of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical and petrochemical industry and machine building. There must be a marked increase in the production of magnesium, zinc, titanium and particularly alumina. Pig iron and steel smelting and the production of alloy additives will increase. The entire increase in metal output must be obtained using existing capacities only.

Those assembled said with concern that matters are proceeding unsatisfactorily in capital construction. Since the start of the 5-year plan a substantial lag has been allowed in the assimilation of funds earmarked for energy, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, mixed feed, meat, dairy and food industry enterprises. The quality of construction is giving rise to criticism. The republic's Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry (the minister is A. Lomov) and the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work (the minister is B. Yerzhanov) were criticized for allowing lags at a number of construction sites. An alarming situation has taken shape at many enterprises of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. It was stated that the sector staff collegium and Minister B. Parimbetov had shown too little exactingness and overlooked a number of fundamental questions. As a result poor use is being made of capacities for the production of cement, precast ferrconcrete and nonmetalliferous materials, and their quality has deteriorated. The Semipalatinsk and Ust-Kamenogorsk cement plants have been working badly. The capacities of the brick enterprises in Karaganda, Kzyl-Orda, Uralsk and Alma-Ata have been only half assimilated.

Clients' irresponsible attitudes to matters were also noted. The delivery of equipment is frequently relegated to the end of the year, and it is handed over for installation in an incomplete state. For instance, to this day equipment has not been fully delivered for this year's most important projects: the Pavlodar oil refinery, the Chimkent tire plant and the Novodzhambulskiy phosphorus plant.

The Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming (the minister is Ye. Dzherembayev) was again criticized for its lack of proper initiative and persistence. It was pointed out that this department is failing to cope with its tasks. Stoppages in the sale of potatoes and vegetables have been allowed even during the harvesting season. There are also many shortcomings in consumer services for the population, particularly in the rural areas.

A call was heard from the plenum's rostrum for more rational use of material resources and manpower. Valuable experience has been accumulated in the republic in the comprehensive processing of raw material at enterprises in the nonferrous metallurgy and several other sectors. Nonetheless manifestations of thriftlessness and waste are still frequent. In agriculture the overexpenditure of gasoline and diesel fuel is still high. The Ust-Kamenogorsk seed-oil extraction plant annually burns in its furnaces up to 6,000 tons of sunflower husks, from which valuable mixed feed for livestock could be obtained. The Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry is allowing whey to go waste. The collection of ferrous and nonferrous metal scrap and waste paper is badly organized.

The speeches delivered by those taking part in the plenum leveled serious complaints against a number of union ministries and departments. In particular it was noted that the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and others are failing to pay proper attention to the development of their republic subdivisions and are little concerned for their production base and prompt provision with the necessary equipment and materials. The need was emphasized to step up attention to questions of housing construction and the development of sociocultural and consumer services.

The stepped-up 11th 5-Year Plan aims demand that all organization and ideological work be raised to a new standard. All forms and means must be used for propaganda on the CPSU Central Committee November plenum decisions.

The plenum basically approved the draft republic economic and social development plan and budget for 1983.

In the resolution it adopted the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on behalf of the republic's Communists, assured the CPSU Central Committee that the 11th 5-Year Plan targets will be fulfilled.

MOSCOW THEATERS SHOW BREZHNEV DOCUMENTARIES

PM070947 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "True Son of the Party and People"]

[Text] Documentary films on the life and activity of L.I. Brezhnev and the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU Central Committee are being shown in the capital's movie theaters. This week the following pictures are being shown: "The Mind, Honor and Conscience of the Epoch," "Story of Communism," "To the Fighter for Peace and the Ideals of Communism," "True Son of the Party and People," "Virgin Lands," "The Difficult Duty of Being a Revolutionary," "Biography of Generations," "Mangyshlak: Biography Continues," "Is the Land of the Kuban Easy..." and others.

CHERNENKO, PONOMAREV, ZIMYANIN AT SCIENCE EVENT

LD081246 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0800 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Moscow 8 Dec (TASS) -- The General Assembly of the USSR Academy of Sciences which opened in Moscow today is devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet state. In his introduction Anatoliy Aleksandrov, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences, recounted Soviet scientists' successes in the most varied fields of knowledge.

The meeting is attended by Soviet party and state leaders Konstantin Chernenko, Boris Ponomarev and Mikhail Zimyanin.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MEETINGS, RECEIVES GROUPS

Meets With Belorussians

LD022052 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Days of Belorussia continue in Moscow at the Moscow economic achievements exhibition. Today, a delegation from the republic visited the Moscow Gorkom. The head of the guest delegation, Comrade Kuzmin, a Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee secretary, emphasized that the republic makes a weighty contribution to the implementation of the tasks set by the 26th party congress. In a conversation with the guests, Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, described the work of the capital's party organization in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenu, and progress made by Muscovites in preparing for the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

Moscow Gorkom Conference

PM061047 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of party raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held yesterday at Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Taking part in the meeting were members and candidate members of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau, chiefs of party gorkom sections, deputy chairmen of Moscow Gorispolkom and leaders of main administrations and a number of administrations of Moscow Gorispolkom and of city organizations.

R.F. Dementyeva, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretary, delivered a report on the results of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution celebrations in Moscow and the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. L.V. Deribin, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, delivered a report on the results of the delivery and storage of the 1982 harvest's potatoes and vegetables.

L.A. Borisov and I.N. Ponomarev, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries, delivered reports on measures to complete successfully the 1982 plan in industry, transportation and construction.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the conference.

Motor Works Meeting

LD182104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] The report-back and election campaign is coming to an end in Moscow's primary party organizations in an atmosphere of businesslike attitudes and great political and labor enthusiasm that has been produced by the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR

At their meetings Communists are summing up the results of the work of party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and are considering reports from party committees on what has been accomplished during the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period. Wholly and fully approving the decisions of the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which showed the firm determination of the party to advance along the Leninist course, the capital's Communists are rallying even more closely around the Central Committee and are creating in collectives an atmosphere of creative search, high responsibility for the fulfillment of plans and pledges and irreconcilability toward shortcomings.

At a party meeting today at the Likhachev motor vehicle works, which discussed the report of the enterprise's party committee, it was noted that the Likhachev workers are from year to year successfully coping with their plans and pledges. More than 3,000 of its workers have decided to have completed by the glorious anniversary their tasks for 2 and 1/2 years of the 5-year plan period. Since the start of the year 1,400 Zil trucks have been produced in excess of plan. Multiplying their contribution to the implementation of the country's Food Program the workers of the enterprises have completed during the current year all deliveries of industrial output to agriculture ahead of schedule. Speakers noted that the efforts of the many-thousands-strong collective are directed to the struggle to enhance production efficiency and the quality of all work. Great attention is being paid to the organizational strengthening of party organizations and to enhancing the vanguard role of CPSU members.

Communists and the entire collective are concentrating their attention on accelerating the preparation of a new diesel truck model, ensuring the timely entry into service of new installations at the head works and at branch works of the Avtozil association and the fastest possible assimilation of production capacities.

The participants of the meeting revealed shortcomings in work and mapped out ways to eliminate them as soon as possible.

They stressed the need to raise even higher the level of work of low-level party organizations and party groups and to ensure that each of them carry out in practice an organizing and mobilizing role in the collective. Great attention was paid to perfecting the style of work of party committees and the party bureaus of subdivisions and services of the enterprise.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom.

Kazakh SSR Delegation

PM081039 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian and Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 November 1982 both published on page 1 reports entitled respectively "Friendly Meeting" and "Meeting at Moscow CPSU Gorkom," on a 25 November meeting between CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin and members of a Kazakh SSR delegation visiting the Soviet capital for an exhibition.

The MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA report begins: "Yesterday V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, received a Kazakh SSR delegation led by K.K. Kazybayev, secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, which is in Moscow in connection with the Kazakhstan festival at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements.

"During a friendly conversation, V.V. Grishin told the visitors of the achievements of Moscow's working people in fulfilling the 11th 5-year Plan targets. He acquainted the visitors with the Moscow city party organization's work experience in mobilizing labor collectives to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. Muscovites are studying with tremendous interest the materials of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the plenum speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Specific steps are being outlined to improve work efficiency and quality and to make economical use of national economic resources. Preparations for the Communist subbotnik in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation are proceeding successfully."

The KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA report says: "Comrade V.V. Grishin warmly greeted the emissaries from Kazakhstan. He stressed the importance of the festivals of the fraternal republics being held at the exhibition of national economic achievements to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. They help to propagandize our country's achievements and educate Soviet people in the spirit of further strengthening the cohesion of all nations and nationalities of the socialist motherland and in the spirit of Leninist friendship among the peoples. He described the city party organization's activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the tasks of the 11th 5-year Plan and mentioned the purposeful work being done to transform Moscow into a model communist city.

During the conversation, V.V. Grishin spoke of the fruitfulness of close ties between labor collectives, scientific research establishments and creative organizations in Moscow and Kazakhstan. He expressed the certainty that the Kazakh SSR festival at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements would be a considerable contribution to further developing multifaceted ties among all the country's republics and to the communist education of working people.

"Comrade V.V. Grishin presented the Kazakh delegation with a panoramic picture of the capital."

SALYUT-7 COSMONAUTS TO RETURN TO EARTH 10 DEC

LD091040 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 9 Dec 82

["Preparations for Soft Landing" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- The longest ever manned space flight is drawing to an end. Soviet Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have completed the fulfillment of the programme for research on board the station Salyut-7 and return to Earth tomorrow.

In accordance with the plan of preparing the spaceship Soyuz T-7 for descent from the orbit the crew are checking the serviceability of its on-board systems, transferring and stowing in the descent module containers with the materials of research and experiments, and the used equipment -- into the living module. Among the materials to be delivered to earth are, in particular, the flight documentation, cine and photo magazines, inserts with biological objects and ampules with monocrystals of semi-conductor materials.

Today the cosmonauts are carrying out the preplanned operations for moth-balling research equipment and some units aboard the station, are taking samples of the air and microflora in the compartments of the complex for subsequent laboratory analysis. Time has also been assigned for physical exercises and training with the use of the full-pressure suit Chibis.

According to the results of telemetric measurements and reports of the crew, the flight of the orbital research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 -- Progress-16 is proceeding normally.

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev feel well.

BRIEFS

BOOK ON SPACE FLIGHTS -- Moscow, 4 Dec (TASS) -- The Moscow publishing house Molodaya Gvardiya is preparing for publication a book entitled "About Space Flights." In it the Soviet Cosmonaut and creator of spacecraft, Konstantin Feoktistov, together with coauthor journalist Igor Bubnov, write about the history of the first spacecraft and problems in the development of piloted cosmonautics. More than 40 spaceships of the Soyuz family have taken off into orbit with crews. The Soviet Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are today working successfully on board an orbital scientific research complex. They recently broke the 200-day barrier in their stay in orbit. This is shining testimony to the reliability of Soviet space equipment. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0709 GMT 4 Dec 82 LD]